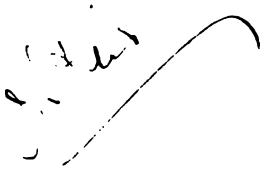
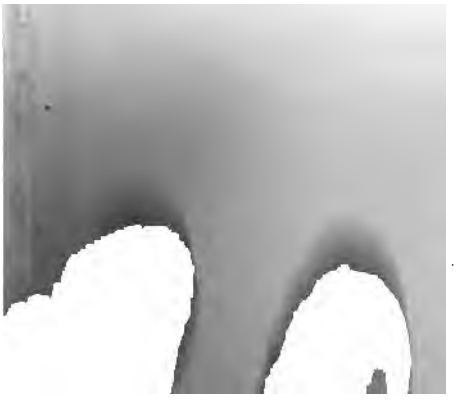
Belfast Literary Society





BELFAST
LITERARY SOCIETY
1801-1901

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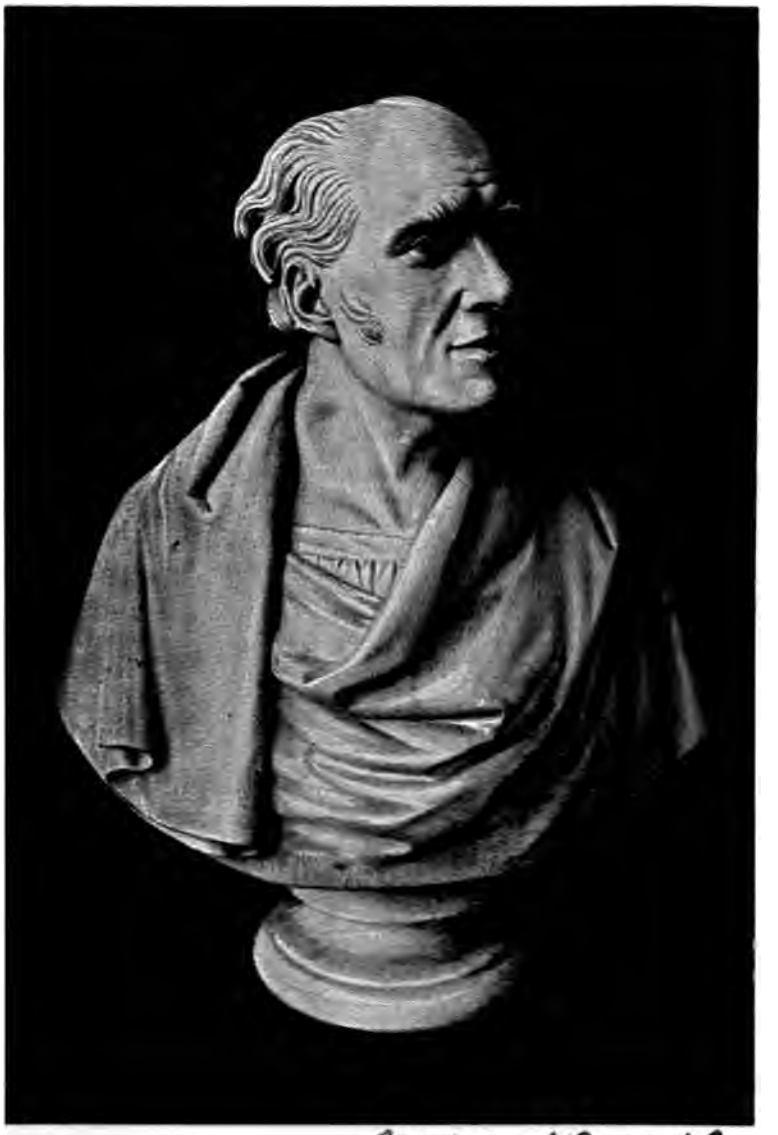

James McDonald

BELFAST LITERARY SOCIETY

1801-1901

Historical Sketch

With Memoirs of some Distinguished Members

Belfast
M'CAW, STEVENSON & ORR, LTD.
THE LINENHALL PRESS
1902

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FOREWORD.

AT a meeting of the Belfast Literary Society in April 1901, it was unanimously resolved "that steps be taken to celebrate the Centenary of the Society, which completes a hundred years of existence upon 23rd October, 1901, and that the following gentlemen be appointed to decide in what manner this object could be most suitably attained, and to make the necessary arrangements: Professor Lindsay (President), Mr. W. Steen (President-elect), Dr. R. Kyle Knox (ex-President), Professor Park, Rev. Dr. H. D. Murphy, Rev. R. W. Seaver (Hon. Secretary), Mr. R. M. Young, and Mr. George Smith (Convener)."

In pursuance of this resolution, a Centenary Dinner was held upon October 23rd, 1901, and it was also decided to publish the present volume, to which a series of memoirs of the distinguished men who in the past were members of the Society has been contributed by ladies and gentlemen who have special knowledge of their subjects. The Committee tender their most sincere thanks to the writers of these articles, and to all others who have assisted them in the production of the volume. To Miss Bryce, Mr. Robert Joy, Mr. George M'Caw, Mr. S. S. Millin, Dr. Joseph Nelson, Mr. W. H. Patterson, Mr. John Stevenson, and Mr. R. M. Young, they are indebted for the loan of portraits from which the illustrations in this book are taken.

It is the sad duty of the Committee to record here the deaths of two of the contributors—Sir William MacCormac and Mrs. Stelfox—which occurred during the preparation of the volume.

WILLIAM STEEN.
JAMES A. LINDSAY.
R. KYLE KNOX.
JOHN PARK.
H. D. MURPHY.
ROBERT M. YOUNG.
RICHARD W. SEAVER.
GEORGE SMITH.

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BELFAST LITERARY SOCIETY:

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

THE
BELFAST LITERARY SOCIETY.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

1801-1901.

IT is always interesting in reviewing the history of an institution to learn something of the aims of those with whom it originated. Sometimes, after a lapse of years, uncertainty on this point prevails, owing to the want of authentic information. Fortunately, in the case of the Belfast Literary Society, one of its founders has recorded, in an article which appeared in the *Belfast News-Letter* for January 6th, 1815, the objects which it was designed to fulfil. It is gratifying to know that after one hundred years of trial, the same principles guide the members to-day as actuated those of a century ago.

"One object in forming the Belfast Literary Society," this article tells us, "was to secure an evening in every month for literary conversation, for which the regular paper and the extra memoirs might furnish a subject. Without an institution of this kind, there can be no bond of union, nor any opportunity for select intercourse among literary and scientifical, or intelligent and inquisitive men. But in such a Society useful subjects may be discussed; the solitary theories of the study corrected by the collision of different opinions; difficulties solved by the suggestions of those to whose peculiar province they may belong; more liberal ideas formed by the members, of each other's pursuits and characters; and a chance afforded of co-operation in some useful design.

"For this purpose, it is not necessary that the Society be numerous; but it is desirable that such an attendance may be

secured as may add an interest to the composition and delivery of the stated discourses.—To encourage such an attendance of members, the rules have been framed on the most liberal plan, and the duties required are such as no man, who has any wish or pretensions to join such an association, can object to. Such persons, whether in professional, mercantile, or more private situations, the Society have always, with great pleasure, received into their number.

"Accordingly, the discussions that have occupied their time are suited to every class of intelligent men. Some of their members have furnished a variety of papers on the topography, natural history, and mineralogy; others on the antiquities, civil history, and manufactures of this province. Some have applied for the solution of practical questions connected with science, arts, and manufactures; while the different departments of ancient learning, modern literature, and metaphysics have exercised the pens of others. Some memoirs have treated of law, commerce, and political economy; others of subjects purely scientifical, and a few of medicine. . . . . Although no particular class of subject is expressly excluded, theological controversy and the political questions of the day have been, by general consent, avoided."

In these broad principles and aims, we see the true secret of the durability of the Society. Small in numbers as its membership has ever been, with no permanent place of meeting, depending entirely for its continuance on the mental activity and social qualities of its handful of members, could one have hoped, as larger societies, with more definite and limited objects, arose, that it would survive even a generation? Twice, indeed, in the hundred years of its history has it been threatened with extinction, but on both occasions, the members, realizing how much they were attached to its objects, have rallied together to prevent such a fate.

This says much for the wisdom of the founders of the Society—the twelve men who met together in the Exchange Rooms, Belfast, on October 23rd, 1801, for the purpose of its formation. Most of

their names are familiar to us as those which are writ large in the history of the city. First on the list is Dr. Bruce, to whom Belfast owes so much that is best in her institutions. Next follows the Rev. William Hamilton Drummond, then only 23 years of age, yet already pastor of the Second Belfast Presbyterian Congregation. Further down the list, we come to Henry Joy, chiefly remembered for his researches into local antiquities; John Templeton, the naturalist; and three members of the medical faculty, all of whom have left substantial records in the general progress of Belfast, as well as in their own particular sphere—S. M. Stephenson, S. S. Thomson, and James M'Donnell.

The last-named was elected President; Dr. Bruce, Vice-President; and Dr. Thomson, Secretary, at a meeting on November 9th, 1801. A third meeting, at which Dr. M'Donnell read an inaugural discourse, was held on November 16th, and by this time a series of Regulations had been agreed to. By these Regulations, the first Monday before each full moon was appointed as the day of meeting, to give way later on, perhaps on account of the streets being better lighted, to the first Monday in the month. The session was from October to May. Papers on subjects relating to literature, science, or the arts, were to be read by the members in rotation, and, in the event of "the Author for the night failing to produce his paper," he was subject to a fine of half-a-guinea, and the rules declared that, "to prevent disappointment, the person next in order shall be called on under penalty of a Crown, and both shall be required to produce their papers at the succeeding meeting." This rule, though it usually secured the delivery of papers, did not provide for an audience, and in January 1804 a rule was passed, imposing a fine of 1*s.* 1*d.* "on every resident member who is not present at the hour of meeting, 7 o'clock, and that no apologies be admitted." As to visitors, the rules provide "the President in the chair the Author of the Paper for the Night, and the Secretary, to have each the Privilege of introducing a Visitor." Afterwards, by a resolution on January 6th, 1806, this privilege was extended to all members.

The first meetings of the Society were held in the Exchange Rooms, but, before the end of the first session, this arrangement fell through, and in April 1802 a meeting was held in the rooms of the Secretary. It was then resolved to apply to the Committees of the Belfast Society for Promoting Knowledge and of the Linen Hall for liberty to meet in their large rooms. The minutes of the following meeting, held in Dr. Bruce's house, record the permission of the former Committee, but it is not clear whether the Linen Hall authorities acceded to the request, and the Society's place of meeting for some years is uncertain.

However, after January 1804, they were prevented from meeting at their usual place, wherever that was, and Dr. Bruce proposed the holding of meetings in the houses of the members, in rotation, "and that no refreshment shall be introduced except tea or coffee." For a few meetings this course was followed, but afterwards a room in the house of Gaetano Fabrini, a drawing-master, was used, and Dr. M'Donnell, on behalf of the Society, presented Fabrini with a book costing three guineas, in requital for this convenience. Otherwise the minutes only occasionally record the meeting-place, and the practice up to 1812 seems to have varied. In February of that year however, Dr. Bruce succeeded in carrying a resolution for holding all the meetings of a session at the house of a Belfast member. The following order is given:

In Dr. M'Donnell's,	Session	that	ends May	1812.
In Mr. Joy's,	"	"	"	1813.
In Mr. Knox's,	"	"	"	1814.
In Mr. Jebb's,	"	"	"	1815.
In Dr. Bruce's,	"	"	"	1816.
In Mr. Comines's,	"	"	"	1817.
In Dr. Stephenson's,	"	"	"	1818.

Out of this practice arose the present custom of holding all the meetings of a session in the house of the President.

From their earliest meetings, special attention was paid to scientific questions, and the deservedly high reputation acquired in consequence is referred to by Malcolm in his *History of the General Hospital, Belfast* (ed. 1851), p. 20:

"The growth of science, as a special object of cultivation, may be said to date from the origin of the Literary Society, already noticed, which for many years did good service in the cause. The names of Stephenson, Drummond, Bruce, Richardson, and others, who contributed a number of important philosophical transactions, which were published from time to time, will be long remembered."

We shall have occasion later on to speak of the publications alluded to by Malcolm. Of the names specially mentioned, three were original members; Richardson, the fourth, was elected a corresponding member; and it is interesting to note, in the election of this class of member, the effort made to put the Society in touch with the researches being made in other places. In addition to Dr. Richardson, who resided at Clonfeacle, in the County Armagh, Dr. James Curry of London, Dr. Boisragon of Bath, Dr. Whitley Stokes of Dublin, were also, during the first session, elected corresponding members.

The work which was being accomplished at this time by the Royal Dublin Society, in publishing Statistical Surveys of the various counties of Ireland, seems to have attracted the attention of the Belfast Literary Society, as we find them projecting an ambitious work on the County of Antrim, before the end of 1802—the year the Statistical account of County Down appeared in Dublin. Dr. Bruce proposed the appointment of three Committees—Historical, Statistical, and Philosophical—for dealing with the work. For a time the design was vigorously pushed forward; endeavours were made to discover a lost book of record, commonly called "the Clasped Book," kept from an early period by the Corporation of the Town; communications were obtained from various parts of the county, giving accounts of towns and parishes; and for some time most of the papers read by members

before the Society were evidently prepared for embodiment in this description of the county. But after the matter had been in hand for more than a session, enthusiasm seems to have cooled, for the Minutes of March 1804 record that, "after much conversation respecting the statistical history of County Antrim, it was moved by Mr. Drummond that a meeting of the Society be held on Monday, 9th April, to consider the question at large." When called together specially to discuss the matter, the members decided to proceed with their original plan, and at intervals further contributions toward this object appear to have been written, principally by M'Donnell, Stephenson, and Drummond. The general interest of the members in the compilation gradually failed, and the subject was, in 1806, to a large extent, shelved, in favour of a scheme of publishing *Select papers* read before the Society. By this time a wide field of subjects had been treated in the monthly papers and memoirs; and although, by the retirement of a number of the original members, especially of John Templeton and S. S. Thomson, the Society may have been weakened in certain departments, still five of the founders—Bruce, M'Donnell, Drummond, Stephenson, and Joy—displayed interest in a variety of subjects, and were well supported by two of the elected members, Dr. Cupples and John Knox. A corresponding member also, D. B. Warden of New York, a native of the north of Ireland, sent several contributions through Dr. Stephenson. He also, in February 1804, presented a collection of fossils and American curiosities. These were deposited in the rooms of the Belfast Society for Promoting Knowledge. Further additions to the small Museum thus formed were made from time to time, and were placed in the same building. Warden became Secretary of the United States Legation in Paris, and held that post for many years; he never forgot his connection with the Society, and always presented a copy of his published writings. Dr. Cupples favoured local history and antiquities, in which he shared the tastes of Joy and Stephenson. Drummond also sometimes worked in the same field, but occasionally gave variety to the Society's proceedings by

reading his own poems to the assembled members. Knox's contributions were astronomical or physical; M'Donnell's early papers, geological; whilst Dr. Bruce's studies in classical literature did not hinder his making meteorological observations. In 1806, James Drummond, a brother of the writer of *Trafalgar*, joined the Society, and occasionally contributed papers on medicine or zoology.

The Rev. T. Higginson also became a member of the Society, and the minutes record that, on December 5th, 1808, he "read a paper on the Parish of Lambeg, which he acknowledged to be imperfect, and promised to make good the deficiency at some future opportunity."

Questions were propounded and solutions offered at the meetings; some of the points raised seem quaint to our present-day ideas. On January 11th, 1802, "Doctor Stephenson proposes the following question: 'Why do the tops of vegetables shoot towards the light and the roots from it; and consequently the upper and under side of leaves?'" On May 2nd, 1803, "A Letter from Dr. Hamilton, Astronomer, of Armagh, in Answer to one from Mr. Joy, written with the approbation of this Society at its last meeting—was read—in which the Doctor politely offered his assistance in ascertaining the Longitude and Latitude of Belfast."

The idea of publishing a selection of the papers contributed at the meetings was warmly supported, and on the 5th of May, 1806, "as Periodical Publications may tend to the Usefulness and Reputation of the Society, and incite a common Interest among the members," an elaborate plan of publication was resolved upon. To prevent loss, each member was to take ten copies of every memoir, and each member was to enjoy any profit arising from his own publication; further, if the Society should become possessed of any funds, they were to be applied, in the first place, to indemnify any members who had lost by their publications. This arrangement, satisfactory as it no doubt appeared to the authors who desired to publish their writings, was afterwards felt to be impracticable, for in April 1808 considerable changes were made in this plan of publication. The

"Benefit and Risque of publication" was "to be a Society concern, save where the Author may desire to publish at his own Risque, and for his own Benefit, his paper having been previously selected by the Committee of Revision for publication." The first number (or *fasciculus* as it was called) was then in the printer's hands, and 500 copies were ordered to be printed, "which," the minutes record, "after serving the 8 Members with 10 copies each, will leave 420 for sale in Belfast, Dublin, Edinburgh, and London, or elsewhere. The experience of the Sale of this Impression to direct the Number in future." Smyth & Lyons were the printers, and Archer the bookseller. The latter, we learn, proposed to charge 15 per cent. on sales out of Belfast, and on his own sales in town "to charge a mere trifle." The Committee of Revision, consisting of Bruce, M'Donnell, and Joy, selected for publication in the first *fasciculus*, a paper on *Fiorin Grass*, by Dr. Richardson, and *The Relation of an Aerostatic Voyage*, by Guy Lussac, member of the National Institute of France: this was transmitted by D. B. Warden, who was a friend of the author. The second *fasciculus* contained a paper by Dr. Stephenson on *The History of the Linen Manufacture in the County of Antrim*, and another by John Christy on *The Mode of Cultivating Flax and Saving the Seed.* For the printing of these two *fasciculi*, £50 1*s.* appears to have been charged; and four members (Bruce, M'Donnell, Drummond, and Joy), on November 13th, 1809, advanced the money to pay this bill. Six weeks later, on December 29th, a third *fasciculus* was issued, containing a memoir on *The Influence of Political Revolutions on the Progress of Religion*, by Dr. Bruce, and two memoirs by D. B. Warden, one on *The Upas Tree*, and the other on *The Bark of Magnolia Tripetalata of Virginia.* Long ere this, Dr. M'Donnell had promised a paper for publication, but in spite of frequent requests and expostulations, recorded on the minutes, it was not forthcoming. The preparation of a fourth *fasciculus* was urgently insisted upon, and in April 1811, Dr. Bruce was requested "to put his paper to the press, that it may be printed before Dr. M'Donnell's, by which it is to be

accompanied, and which Dr. M'Donnell thinks will be ready in a month." M'Donnell procrastinated still further it seems, for the fourth *fasciculus*, according to an advertisement in the *Belfast News-Letter* of September 18th, 1811, was not published until that day. Even then it did not contain the paper by M'Donnell, though Bruce's memoir on *The Advantages of Classical Education* was included, as well as his *Meteorological Observations*, and a memoir on *The Prismatic Coloured Rings of Sir Isaac Newton*, by John Knox.

The financial results of the publishing venture had not been encouraging, and it is not surprising that the Society, on December 2nd, 1811, resolved that in future the expense of publication should be borne by the author or undertaker of a *fasciculus*, though each member, as before, was to take 10 copies. Of these 10, part were to remain with the Secretary, so as to leave a stock of 50 copies for future publication of the Society's papers in volumes. The remainder of each member's 10 copies were to be delivered to him. It was now time to consider the payment of the bills incurred. The cost of the third *fasciculus* absorbed all the Society's cash. Dr. Bruce generously paid all the cost of the fourth *fasciculus*, but there still remained the debt of £50 1*s.* owing to the four members who had advanced it in 1809. Already an annual subscription of half-a-guinea had been imposed, but, with a membership of ten only, repayment of the loan seemed a long way off, and in March 1812 it was resolved to increase this to one guinea per annum, in order the sooner to discharge the liability. In the careful hands of Henry Joy this task was accomplished by October 7th, 1816, and on that date, he, as Secretary and Treasurer, was able to report that there remained, after this repayment, a balance of £6 3*s.* 1*d.* Some of the more optimistic spirits at once desired to resume publishing, and Stephenson, and even M'Donnell, agreed to prepare papers with a view to publication. For some reason or other M'Donnell could never be prevailed upon to do so, and although, as time wore on, Stephenson's manuscript was ready, and a Committee of Revision appointed to deal with it as late

as 1821, yet the matter seems to have been further postponed, and gradually fell through.

This attempt at publication, far from interfering with the general work of the Society, rather gave it a stimulus: the meetings were regularly held, and papers delivered, in spite of the fact that for some years only a few new members were admitted. Of these, the best known is the Rev. William Bruce. His early efforts deal with such subjects as *The Chronology of the New Testament*, and *An Account of the Different MSS. and Editions of the Bible.* Later, he, like his father, inclined to classical subjects. Dr. Bruce at this time commenced to deliver before the Society a series of papers on *The Homeric Age:* a work which he eventually published. He was ever thoughtful for the practical improvement of the Society, and it was he who, in October 1814, drew up a precis of the proceedings of the Society to that date. This precis, with some emendations, was ordered to be entered on the minutes, and occurs at the commencement of the second minute book. It is followed by "A list of Natural Curiositiés and Specimens in the possession of the Belfast Literary Society, deposited in the Library of the Belfast Society for Promoting Knowledge," and a list of "Books and Papers belonging to the Society not yet collected or deposited."

At the commencement of the same session, 1814-15, it was felt desirable to increase the membership, and it was to attract interest in the Society that a series of notes on its work appeared in the Belfast newspapers of that time: among these was the article which has been quoted at the commencement of this chapter. These do not seem, however, to have borne much fruit, whilst the need for new-comers became still more felt when W. Hamilton Drummond retired on his appointment as colleague to Dr. James Armstrong at Strand Street, Dublin. A further loss occurred in the withdrawal of John Knox, but shortly after this the effort to secure fresh members resulted successfully. Between 1817 and 1821 eight members joined the Society: William Knight, the Rev. W. D. H. M'Ewen, the Rev. W. Neilson, James Thomson, William Cairns, the Rev. T. Dix Hincks, Monsieur

D'Oisy, and James Stuart. Of these, all except Stuart afterwards became Presidents, and two (M'Ewen and Cairns) Secretaries of the Society. A variety of new thought was now brought to the discussions, and the papers took even a wider range than before. Mathematical and astronomical problems occupied the first place in James Thomson's contributions; Neilson, before his sudden death on April 26th, 1821, read papers before the Society on two subjects dear to him, on *Moods*, and *Remarks on Gaelic Authors and Antiquities;* Cairns wrote of *University History;* and Dix Hincks, amidst his historical researches, found time for miscellaneous subjects. D'Oisy, a master at the Academical Institution, usually treated of Italian and French literature, but some of his later papers were on military topics, subjects of which he, as a former officer of the first Napoleon, should have had something interesting to tell.

Occasionally antiquities were exhibited at the meetings, as, on April 3rd, 1820, when the minutes record that "A curious antique Handbell and Cover were produced at the meeting, in the possession of Mr. Adam M'Clean. The Cover is highly ornamented, and contains an ancient inscription in the Irish character, implying that the cover is of the eleventh century." In April 1823 it is also recorded that "Dr. Bruce read an Extra Memoir on an ancient illuminated Manuscript on Vellum, which Mr. Boyd of Ballycastle informed him had long been preserved in an old family of Roman Catholics in his neighbourhood. It was produced at the meeting. Its title is *The Golden Book*, containing chiefly an account of the Life and Passion of our Saviour, taken mostly from the Scriptures, by Bonaventura." Again, in May 1824, Mr. Rose Cleland, a visitor, "exhibited a copy of an ancient manuscript of the Gospel of Nicodemus, and read a part of it." In April 1822 a meeting somewhat different from usual seems to have been held. Henry Joy read a portion of a preface intended for the second volume of Edmund Bunting's *Collection of Ancient Irish Music.* "After the close of the business of the night, Valentine Rainy, preceptor in the Irish Harp Society, exemplified the capabilities of the Instrument, by

playing several airs on it, Irish and others, chiefly with relation to the paper of the night." This was one of the last papers read before the Society by Henry Joy; at the end of 1822-23 session he resigned the office of Secretary and Treasurer, which he had held since 1811, and in October 1824 he withdrew from active connection with the Society. Before this, however, he had brought in a motion for holding the meetings on the first Friday instead of the first Monday of the month. This was passed, and acted upon until November 1825, when the Monday meetings were resumed. Another original member, Dr. Stephenson, had preceded Henry Joy in retiring from the Society. This he did in 1821, and he, like Joy, was elected an honorary member.

In spite of the loss of their old associates, Dr. Bruce and Dr. M'Donnell still continued their unabated interest in the meetings, the former, at this time, proposing a further departure in the proceedings. In consequence, a series of resolutions in favour of the purchase of "valuable books on the principal branches of knowledge, contemplated in this Institution, as are not likely to be otherwise accessible to the members," were adopted on January 7th, 1825.

Among the new members elected before the end of 1826, were the Rev. James Seaton Reid and the Rev. Henry Montgomery, the latter of whom became President, and for a long time continued his connection with the Society.

Dr. Henry MacCormac was elected a member in May 1828, and during his brief connection with the Society read two papers, one on *The Formation of Character*, and the other on *The Universal Method of Education of Jacotot*, in the course of which the system was illustrated by an examination of fourteen pupils of Mr. Harkins on some portions of Johnson's *Rasselas*. He was appointed President for the session 1829-30, and his year of office was marked by the removal of curiosities and specimens belonging to the Society, from the Linen Hall, where they had been deposited with the Belfast Society for Promoting Knowledge. Of these the antiquities were given to the

Belfast Academical Institution, whilst the animals and minerals were handed over to the Belfast Natural History Society, then only established a few years. In the same session, the fines levied on those late or absent, which, since 1821, had stood at 10*d.* for the former offence and 1*s.* 8*d.* for the latter, were altered, on account of the change of currency, to "one shilling and sixpence for absence, and sixpence for lateness." Unfortunately, Dr. MacCormac resigned his membership in January 1831, and thus early in his career withdrew his vigorous influence.

The close connection with the Natural History Society, as we have already seen, so well begun by the donation of minerals and other specimens, had been further strengthened by the election, in February 1830, of two of the most prominent men in that Society—Edmund Getty and Robert Patterson—and may be said to have been finally cemented at the Literary Society's meeting in April 1831, when it was resolved unanimously—"That this Society shall contribute Fifty Pounds to the funds of the Belfast Natural History Society, and that Mr. Bruce, Dr. Thomson, and Mr. Cairns be appointed to confer with a Committee of the Natural History Society, and to make such arrangements as may be most conducive to mutual advantage and accommodation." A copy of the letter in acknowledgment of this, received from the Secretary of the Natural History Society, is entered on the minutes, and reads as follows:

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE
BELFAST LITERARY SOCIETY.

SIR,

The members of the Belfast Natural History Society have been informed by Messrs. Mitchell, Getty, and Patterson of your very handsome donation of Fifty Pounds to their Museum. They desire me to express their due acknowledgments of such liberality, and, as a proof of their sense of the obligation, to offer to the members of the Literary Society for twenty years, from the 1st of May next, the privilege of visiting their Museum whenever it is open during the day to their own members, and the use of a room for holding their meetings, if required. They will likewise allow the Books and Manuscripts of the Literary Society to be placed in their Library in a case, appropriated to that purpose, the members of both Societies having free access to the books of either.

These privileges are offered in the expectation that the constitution of the Literary Society will undergo no material change. But if such an alteration should take place, and the Natural History Society feel seriously incommoded by the arrangement now proposed, they reserve the power of dissolving the connection and repaying such proportion of the £50 as three members appointed by each Society shall deem fair and equitable.

Confidently expecting that this alternative may never prove necessary, and that the two Societies may ever be found anxious and willing to promote the views and forward the purposes of the other,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed), GEO. C. HYNDMAN,

BELFAST, *20th April*, 1831. *Secy.*

Mr. Hyndman himself, the writer of the letter, became a member of the Literary Society in 1836: a step in which several other prominent members of the Natural History Society—notably James MacAdam, elected in 1831, and William Thompson, admitted in 1834—had preceded him. Another important new-comer was the Rev. John Scott Porter, who was enrolled in January 1833. Besides these, several others were admitted; but in spite of this, the attendance at meetings was not considered satisfactory, for in April 1838 several resolutions were passed with reference to the attendance of members, the most important of which provided that "Any gentleman who has been, or hereafter shall be, absent for one entire session, without assigning a sufficient reason for such absence, shall cease to be a member." Though not without effect, these resolutions did not altogether succeed in securing good attendances or a regular supply of papers; and it would appear to have been dissatisfaction with this state of things that led to the holding of a meeting in the Belfast Museum, 21st October, 1839, for the purpose of considering whether it would be advisable to continue or to dissolve the Society. Five members only—Dr. Cairns, Robert Patterson, H. Garrett, J. T. Tennent, and William Thompson—are recorded as being present, but the "result of their free conversation" on the subject is given as follows in the minutes: "As they found that a sufficient number were willing to furnish papers

in succession, they resolved to continue the meetings for one session more; and to take into consideration some arrangements that were suggested for increasing the number of members, and securing regularity in conducting the business."

The danger having been thus happily averted for the time, at a later meeting in November it was decided to abolish the annual subscription, only requiring new members to pay an entrance fee of one guinea. This they were able to do, as they had a balance of £50 in hand, notwithstanding that they had for some years expended a portion of the subscriptions received in the purchase of books and periodicals. Many of these may still be found on the shelves of the Belfast Museum.

In spite of the recommendations for securing new members, four only were admitted during the next ten years, of whom William Bottomley and John Grattan were the most important. Meanwhile, many of the older members had passed away, and the death of the first President, who had seen so many changes in the *personnel* of the Society, is chronicled in the minutes of a meeting held on 14th April, 1845, when "Mr. Bruce called attention to the death of Dr. M'Donnell (on Saturday, the 5th inst.), the only one of the original members of the Society (instituted in October 1801) who continued to be connected with it: when all present expressed their high sense of the value of his services to the Society, and the warm interest which he took in all its concerns to the very last moment of his life." One of the original members—the Rev. W. Hamilton Drummond—was still living at that time, and survived twenty years longer until 1865, but his connection with the Society was severed, it will be remembered, on his removal to Dublin in 1815.

The labours of Dr. Cairns in the office of Secretary received recognition in April 1844, a portrait of him being then presented to the Society, with this inscription, in William Thompson's handwriting:

"This Miniature of the Rev. Dr. Cairns was painted by Mr. C. W.

Day (a London artist), in March 1843, at the request of

Wm. Thompson,	Rev. Wm. Bruce,
Wm. Bottomley,	Rev. Wm. Hamilton,
Geo. C. Hyndman,	Henry Garrett,
Robt. Patterson,	Edmund Getty,

and is by them presented to the Belfast Literary Society, of which Dr. Cairns has been the zealous and effective Secretary for 15 years." The portrait in question now hangs in the Belfast Museum.

Its original continued Secretary until his death, the minutes for the 9th February, 1848, being the last in his handwriting; they are followed by an obituary notice upon him, written by William Bottomley for the *Northern Whig*, of Saturday, 22nd April, 1849. Apparently no further meetings were held until the 22nd November in the latter year, the Society being then convened under the circumstances recorded as follows:

"At a meeting of the Council of the Natural History and Philosophical Society, held at Holywood House, the residence of William Thompson, Esq., on the ——* 1849, where a number of the members of the Literary Society were present, some conversation took place respecting that body and its future proceedings, and it was agreed to authorize Mr. Getty to take charge of the minute books, and summon a meeting to be held at the Museum at an early day.

"Under date 19th November, 1849, he issued a circular addressed to all the members, Mr. Thompson, who is from home, excepted; viz., Messrs. R. M'Adam, James M'Adam, Jas. M'Adam, jun., Rev. William Bruce, Rev. J. S. Porter, Rev. T. D. Hincks, H. Garrett, R. Patterson, G. C. Hyndman, Wm. Bottomley, Alexander Mitchell, J. T. Tennent, John Grattan, to meet on Thursday evening, 22nd November, at 8 o'clock, at the Museum."

The members readily responded to the call; an enthusiastic meeting was held, and it was resolved—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the Belfast Literary Society, a body established so early as the year

* Date left blank.

1801, and which has numbered amongst its members many of the leading inhabitants of Belfast and its vicinity, should be continued, as affording a means for bringing together many persons of general literary taste not connected with societies established for the promotion of particular branches of knowledge." An annual subscription of 10*s.* 6*d.* was decided upon, but after a time this was discontinued by a resolution, repeated each year. The Rev. John Scott Porter was elected President for the session; Edmund Getty, Secretary; and Robert Patterson, Treasurer. Under these officers, the work of the Society was carried on with increased energy. In January 1850 six new members were admitted, among them—Joseph John Murphy, Nelson Hancock, and Dr. Thomas Andrews. Shortly afterwards, the Rev. Edward Hincks and the Rev. Dr. Reeves were elected corresponding members, and became interested in the Society. A junction between the Literary Society and the Fine Arts Society was proposed, but was not carried into effect. Reports of the meetings were, for a time, contributed to the newspapers. A suggestion that the members should make an excursion for a day during the summer—Castle Blaney and Inniskeen Round Tower being preferred—was received with some favour. In the following session, Dr. Reichel (afterwards Bishop of Meath), Professor Craik, and Isaac J. Murphy were enrolled. The last-named gentleman, who is happily still an active member of the Society, was elected President for the Session 1854-55, and at the same time the Rev. John Scott Porter succeeded Joseph John Murphy (who had been Secretary from 1850) in that office; the latter remaining Treasurer until his death in 1894.

The new Secretary "read a Report which he had prepared on the number of papers read by the different members since November 1849, and the order in which they are liable to be called on to read," in which he outlined the recent history of the Society, gave the number of members as 22, but then went on to say "it is to be regretted that some of these have scarcely attended any of its meetings."

A stricter regard to the observance of the proper order in the delivery of papers was henceforth insisted upon, and to support this, a revision of the Rules was made in February 1855. The Rev. John Scott Porter remained Secretary until the end of the Session 1869-70, and to his unwearied exertions in that office the present sound position of the Society has been justly attributed. During this period, the membership averaged only about 23, but the papers and discussion were of a high order of excellence, and among those joining at this time were many who gave a stimulus to the interest of the meetings. Chief of those elected in 1856 was Professor Wyville Thomson; in 1858, Dr. Henry Burden and Dr. Hugh Hyndman; in 1859, the present Master of the Rolls and Professor MacDouall; in 1861, the Rev. Dr. Murphy; in 1864, the Rev. R. J. Bryce and Professor Purser; in 1867, Dr. Hodges and Professor Yonge; in 1869, the Rev. Dr. Glasgow and Professor Park; in 1870, Serjeant Dodd and Robert Young. Dr. Burden occupied the office left vacant by Mr. Porter's resignation, whilst the latter became President for the Session 1870-71. In May 1873, shortly after the Society, by the death of Robert Patterson, had lost one of its ablest members, Mr. Porter, owing to his inability to attend the meetings as frequently as he could wish, desired to resign, but this evoked "a unanimous expression of opinion to the effect, that the present success and stability of the Society being mainly due to the warm and active interest he had taken in it for so many years, the Society should not, without an earnest protest, permit him to withdraw his name from the list of members." In response to this appeal, Mr. Porter withdrew his resignation and continued a member to his death in July 1880.

The subsequent history of the Society is well known to many of the existing members. In 1884 a proposal was made by Mr. Street to change the night of meeting from the first Monday to the second Tuesday in the month, but a vote by circular being taken on the question, it was negatived, and the former practice adhered to.

A revision of the Rules occurred on March 3rd, 1890, but no alteration was made in the general proceedings of the Society.

In November 1892, Dr. Burden resigned the secretaryship owing to illness, and was succeeded by the Rev. R. W. Seaver. Dr. Burden died a few months after this, and was followed within a year by Mr. Joseph John Murphy, who was President at the time of his death, and who had been Treasurer since 1853.

It seemed to the members of the Society that its entrance upon a new century of existence was an event deserving of special commemoration. Accordingly, it was resolved that this Memorial Volume be published, and also that a Centenary Dinner take place on October 23rd, 1901, the anniversary of the first meeting, in the Old Exchange, Belfast, in 1801. The flourishing condition of the Society was amply attested by the success attending this function, and by the remarks of the various speakers. It was pointed out that the Society served a distinct and most beneficial purpose, in a city chiefly devoted to commercial pursuits, by offering a common centre to all who had an interest in the study of Literature, Science, and the Arts. The eminently social and informal character of its meetings brought together many whose avocations might tend to keep them apart, while the borders of knowledge were widened and the ties of citizenship strengthened by such friendly intercourse.

The sketch which this page concludes, and the short biographies which follow of a number of the distinguished men, now dead, who took an active part in the proceedings of the Society, will, perhaps, give some insight into the intellectual progress of our city during the past century, and the lives of those who participated in it. That progress has not kept pace with material prosperity; but when another century has passed, and another generation of members celebrates its bi-centenary, the Belfast Literary Society will, it is hoped, have done something to leaven the mass with its own devotion to the higher mental culture, without which material prosperity is comparatively valueless.

MEMOIRS.

The biographies which follow are from the pens of various contributors, each of whom, from intimate personal knowledge or otherwise, is specially qualified to write authoritatively on his special subject. The Editors take this opportunity of expressing their thanks for the ready way in which their requests for contributions were acceded to.

JAMES M'DONNELL, M.D.

DOCTOR JAMES M'DONNELL, long regarded as the Nestor of Science in Belfast, was born in 1762; second son of Michael M'Donnell of Cushendun, Co. Antrim, whose family was one of the oldest in the North of Ireland. He received his early education from the famous Belfast schoolmaster, David Manson; graduated in medicine at Edinburgh in 1784, when he chose for his thesis the treatment of the drowned, advocating as a last resource transfusion of blood. On his settlement in Belfast soon afterwards, his devotion to his profession, combined with his varied literary attainments, raised him rapidly to a prominent position. He was one of the original founders of the Linen Hall Library; and a fine portrait marble bust in the Belfast Museum commemorates the esteem in which he was justly held by the *literati* of Belfast. Of a benevolent disposition, he took a great interest in medical charities, especially the General Hospital, where he was the first doctor to originate clinical instruction. His appearance was well known throughout the locality, as in knee-breeches and white stockings he drove about in an old-fashioned gig, reading a book through a large magnifying glass, with his faithful servant "Mick" beside him.

In addition to a fine library, he possessed a museum of natural history, and was also an antiquary devoted to Irish literature and history. The Irish Harpers' Belfast Meeting in 1792 was his work.

He died at his house in Donegall Place in 1845, and was buried in the ancient churchyard of Layde, where a large Celtic cross forms an appropriate memorial. An Irish elegy was composed to his memory.

His two sons, John and Alexander, settled in Dublin; the former well known as a successful physician, the latter as a Commissioner of National Education.

R. M. YOUNG.

William Bruce

WILLIAM BRUCE, D.D.

WILLIAM BRUCE, D.D. (1757-1841), second son of Samuel Bruce, Presbyterian minister of Strand Street, Dublin, by his wife, Rose Rainey of Magherafelt, Co. Derry, was born in Dublin on 30th July, 1757. His family, having descent from the royal blood of Scotland, gave to the Presbyterian ministry of Ireland seven ministers in six generations (see Classon Porter's *The Seven Bruces*, in *Northern Whig*, 6th April to 25th May, 1885; also reprinted separately). Of these, the first, Michael Bruce (1635-93) of Killinchy, married a grand-daughter of his grand-uncle, Robert Bruce (1554-1631), who had anointed Anne of Denmark at Holyrood, 17th May, 1590.

William Bruce lost his father in his tenth year, and, after passing through three Dublin schools, entered Trinity College as a pensioner on 8th July, 1771. He supported himself by private tuition; but in June 1775 obtained a small scholarship, which he was allowed to hold for four years without complying with the statutory requirements of conformity. Graduating A.B. in 1776 (his tutor was Dr. Richardson, afterwards rector of Clonfeacle), he went for a session (1776-77) to Glasgow, and for two sessions (1777-79) to Warrington, where he studied theology under John Aikin, D.D., father of Mrs. Barbauld. Among his fellow-students at Warrington was Nathaniel Alexander, successively Bishop of Clonfert (1801), Down and Connor (1804), and Meath (1823-40).

On 8th August, 1779, he was called to Lisburn, in succession to George Kennedy (1751-79), and ordained there, on 4th November, by Bangor Presbytery, the presiding minister being Samuel Martin Stephenson, M.D. (1742-1833). Being in full sympathy with the popular movement of that time, he at once joined, as a private, the "Lisburn True Blues"; was hailed by Hon. H. S. Conway, M.P., at a

volunteer gathering in Belfast (March, 1780), as "a patriot worthy of the church of John Knox"; took part in the sham fight of 20th July, 1781; and on 22nd July preached at Lisburn in a short blue swallow-tail coat, with brass buttons (lettered "Lisburn True Blues"), red cuffs, collar, and facings, white breeches, and black leggings. On 24th March, 1782, he was called, by his father's old congregation of Strand Street, Dublin, as colleague to John Moody, D.D. (1742-1813), in succession to Thomas Plunket (1725-78), great-grandfather of the late Archbishop of Dublin. He accepted the call, and ministered in Dublin for eight years. On 10th November, 1783, he took his seat in the National Convention of Volunteers in the Rotunda, Dublin, as delegate from the County of the Town of Carrickfergus. In this Convention he brought forward a proposal for vote by ballot at parliamentary elections, and obtained a seconder, but no other vote. In 1786 he was made D.D. of Glasgow. His Dublin congregation was increased by the accession (March, 1787) of the Cooke Street congregation, with its ex-minister, William Dunne, D.D. (1714-95), who had married Bruce's father's cousin.

In October 1789 he was called to First Belfast, as colleague to James Crombie, D.D. (1730-90), founder of the Belfast Academy (1786). This call he declined; but being again called (11th March, 1790), on Crombie's death, and at the same time elected Principal of the Belfast Academy, he accepted both posts. It does not appear that he was admitted to his Belfast charge by the regular process of installation (he says this term "should be expunged from the Presbyterian vocabulary"—*Christian Moderator*, 1826, p. 309); instead, he "delivered an inaugural address." His work at the Academy began on 1st May, 1790, and lasted till November 1822. For some time, but not till 1802, he delivered lectures on history, belles lettres, and moral philosophy. His policy was to gain for the Academy (originally designed as a College) the place of a first-class school, and in this he was eminently successful. His house-pupils were happy under the care of his admirable wife. The famous barring-out of 12th

April, 1792, roused the whole town, tried his mettle, and proved his mastery.

His congregation throve, and it was necessary to enlarge the gallery of his meeting-house. In 1794, the year of the publication of Paine's *Age of Reason*, he delivered, in his meeting-house, a series of discourses on "Christian Evidences," which were so popular as to be repeated. They were attended by the Vicar of Belfast (William Bristow), who so arranged the Sunday services at St. Anne's as to facilitate the attendance of parishioners on Bruce's defences of the Christian foundations. They were attended also by Elizabeth Hamilton, authoress of *The Cottagers of Glenburnie*, who has recorded her impressions in some striking lines:

> "Bared by his arm the living rock appeared
> On which the structure of our faith is reared."

Dr. Bruce, who sometimes described himself as "an alarmed Whig," became a power in Ulster on the side of the Constitution. He had taken no part in the movement of the United Irishmen, and strongly condemned its oath of association. He was for the gradual, as distinguished from the immediate, emancipation of Roman Catholics. A controversy on the constitutional question led to a rupture of friendship with the patriot-poet, William Drennan, M.D. The breach was healed on Drennan's death-bed. Both sides of the controversy were presented in a pamphlet, *Belfast Politics* (1794, 12mo), edited by Henry Joy (1754-1835). In the insurrectionary panic of 1798, Bruce sent his family to Whitehaven, and his boarders to their homes. On 8th June, the day after the Battle of Antrim, he enrolled himself as a private in the then formed Belfast Merchants' Infantry, known as "The Black Cockades," this being the only sign of uniform adopted. He was doing sentry-guard with his musket, on 12th June, when an officer of the Royal Artillery declared that "a finer soldier than Dr. Bruce he did not see that day." He remained in the corps as a private until it was disbanded. His sermon (25th September, 1803) to his companions-in-arms was printed under the title of

The Christian Soldier (1803, 12mo). He wrote the Presbyterian Address to George IV. on his visit to Dublin in 1821, and attracted the King's notice by his "majestic form and noble bearing," when, as Moderator of the Antrim Presbytery, he appeared on the deputation which presented it.

He was one of the founders of the Belfast Literary Society, which met frequently under his roof at the Academy. His *Age of Homer* (1827, 8vo) was read to the Society, in parts, about 1805. His *Literary Essays* (1811, 4to; 2nd edit., 1818, 4to) were originally contributed to the *Transactions* of the Society, in 1809 and 1811. Other essays, read to the Society, were published in the *Newry Magazine.* He was a member also of the Royal Irish Academy, and among his contributions to its transactions was his *Memoir of James VI.* (1828).

Decay of sight, which ended in blindness, led to his resigning his ministry on 21st January, 1831, when his congregation presented him with a service of plate. He had paid great attention to congregational singing, drawing up a hymn-book in 1801 (enlarged 1818, and in use till 1886); but he successfully discountenanced—not, however, on religious grounds—a proposal (made in 1807) for the introduction of an organ. He broke the established silence of Presbyterian interments by originating the custom of addresses at the grave. His twenty-three papers in the *Christian Moderator* (1826-28), on the *Progress of Non-subscription to Creeds*, are a valuable contribution to the history of Presbyterian liberalism, embodying extracts from original documents, of which some are not now accessible. The type of Presbyterian discipline which commended itself to him may be seen in the supplement, "by a Member of the Presbytery of Antrim," to the Newry edition (1816, 12mo) of Towgood's *Dissenting Gentleman's Letters.* He did not favour the presence of lay-elders in Church courts; nor does it appear that any persons were elected to this office in his congregation during his ministry. The Widows' Fund, founded (1750) through the exertions of his grand-uncle, William Bruce (1702-55), publisher in Dublin, was greatly improved by his efforts and judgment. At the

death of Robert Black, D.D., in 1817, the agency for the *Regium Donum* was open to him, but he forwarded the claims of another.

His theological views are to be found in his *Treatise on the Being and Attributes of God* (1818, 8vo), and in his *Sermons on the Study of the Bible and on the Doctrines of Christianity* (1824, 8vo; 2nd edit., 1826, 8vo). This latter raised a controversy, in which Bruce took no part. He limited fundamentals to points plainly declared in each of the four Gospels; restricted our Lord's creative work to the formation of this planet; and, while inclining to the doctrine of the pre-existence of souls, yet held the annihilation of the wicked. His published opinions were firmly held; and on 27th September, 1839, he signed a declaration that he had made no change in them. He joined in the formation (9th April, 1831) of the "Unitarian Society for the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge," though he would have preferred the colourless designation "A Tract Society." By Protestants of all sections his presence was welcomed on the Committee of the Hibernian Bible Society, an institution which he recommended (1821) in letters (signed *Zuinglius*) to the *Newry Telegraph* and *Belfast News-Letter*. He had much to do with the establishment (1800) of the Union School (afterwards the Lancasterian School), with which was connected a Protestant, but otherwise undenominational, Sunday school.

In November 1836 he removed to Dublin with his daughter, Maria. He died there on 27th February, 1841, and was buried in St. George's burying-ground, Dublin.

Dr. Bruce married (25th January, 1788) Susanna (*b.* 1763; *d.* 22nd February, 1819), youngest daughter of Robert Hutton of Dublin, and had twelve children, four of whom died in infancy. His eldest son, Samuel Bruce (1789-1845), was the father of William Robert Bruce, K.C., and Master of the King's Bench in Ireland; of James Bruce, D.L., Co. Tyrone; and of Samuel Bruce, J.P., of Norton Hall, Gloucestershire.

Among portraits of Dr. Bruce may be mentioned the full-length figures of Dr. and Mrs. Bruce in the large picture (1804) by Robinson, in the Council-room of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce; the three-

quarter length, by Thompson, in the Linen Hall Library, engraved in mezzotint by Hodgetts (1819); a fine painting of head and bust in the possession of James Bruce, D.L., at Thorndale; and an engraving (1827) by Adcock, from a miniature by Hawksett.

[Some further details of Dr. Bruce's literary works, and authorities for his life, may be found in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, Vol. VII (1886).]

ALEXANDER GORDON.

Wm. H. Drummond

WILLIAM HAMILTON DRUMMOND.

WILLIAM HAMILTON DRUMMOND, D.D., M.R.I.A., was the elder son of William Drummond, a surgeon in the navy, and his wife Rose (*née* Hare), and was born in August 1778. The family was originally of Scotch extraction, but had been settled in Larne for a considerable period. The indentures still exist of the apprenticeship of William Drummond to Dr. William Hamilton of Larne, to learn the art of surgery. The relationship thus formed must have been a happy one, for he called his son after his teacher. Surgeon Drummond left the navy in 1783, and started practice at Ballyclare. He died soon afterwards, leaving a widow with three young children. The mother made a gallant effort to educate her children, and for this purpose removed to Belfast. William Hamilton, the subject of the present notice, spent his schooldays at the Belfast Academy, under Dr. Crombie and Dr. Bruce. After an attempt at commercial life in England, which proved very uncongenial to his tastes, he entered Glasgow College in 1794. He remained at Glasgow for the next four years, leaving in 1798, but without taking his degree, probably on account of the smallness of the family purse. The next two years were spent in tuition and study for the ministry under the Presbytery of Armagh. On the 9th of April, 1800, he was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of Antrim, and on the 26th of August of the same year was ordained as minister of the Second Congregation, Belfast. He married soon after his settlement, and in order to supplement his income started a school at Mount Collier. Among his pupils may be mentioned Thomas Romney Robinson, the astronomer. His influence as a preacher and a man of letters appears to have been considerable. Among his wide circle of friends was Bishop Percy of Dromore, who, in 1810, used his influence to obtain for him the degree of D.D. from Marischal College,

Aberdeen. In 1815 Dr. Drummond received a unanimous invitation to Strand Street, Dublin, and he remained as minister of that congregation for the rest of his long life. He died in Dublin on the 16th of October, 1865. It is as one of the original group of members, and as a poet of some eminence in his day, that Drummond has a claim upon the attention of the Belfast Literary Society. Of the qualities of his poetry the *Dictionary of National Biography* speaks in the following terms: "Drummond as a poet is natural, pleasing, and melodious, rich in pathos, and full of enthusiasm. He is at his best in his very vigorous hymns, the use of which has not been limited to his own denomination." In early life he had felt the ardour of revolutionary enthusiasm. While still a student he published *The Man of Age*, a poem dealing with the wrongs and misgovernment of Ireland; and a letter written to his sister (afterwards married to Dr. Marshall of Belfast) in 1799 shows how deeply the events of '98 had moved him. "I mentioned in my last," so the letter runs, "that I had begun a tragedy; since then a new subject for the tragic muse has occurred, which will give much greater scope for incident and pathos. *The Rebels* will be the title of this new production. When my imagination is much enamoured with a subject, my composition is generally rapid; so about three acts are already written, and all the plan digested in my mind." Perhaps in this case discretion proved the better part of valour, for *The Rebels* never saw the light.

Among Drummond's contributions to the Literary Society mention should be made of the following: *The Battle of Trafalgar: a Poem in two books* (1806); *The First Book of T. Lucretius Carus on the Nature of Things: translated into English verse* (1808); *The Giant's Causeway* (1811). The list of his writings subsequent to his removal to Dublin is a long one. It may suffice to mention *Clontarf: a Poem* (1822); *The Life of Michael Servetus;* and *The Autobiography of Archibald Hamilton Rowan, Esq., with Additions and Illustrations.*

Drummond was married twice: first to Barbara, daughter of David Tomb, Esq., of Belfast; and, secondly, to Catherine, daughter of Robert

Blackley, Esq., of Dublin. Of this second family, there survive Isabella, widow of John Campbell, Esq., of Belfast; the Rev. Robert Blackley Drummond, B.A., Minister of St. Mark's Chapel, Edinburgh; and the Rev. James Drummond, M.A., LL.D., LITT. D., the Principal of Manchester College, Oxford.

A beautiful portrait of Drummond exists, painted soon after his settlement in Belfast by the well-known Irish painter, Robinson, himself a pupil of Romney. It is in the possession of the Rev. R. B. Drummond of Edinburgh.

[Authorities: Memoir, by the Rev. J. Scott Porter, prefixed to a volume of sermons published in 1867; Article in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, by the Rev. Alexander Gordon; and private information.]

W. H. DRUMMOND.

Henry Fox

HENRY JOY (1754-1835).

HENRY JOY, jun., was born at Belfast on 16th October, 1754. His grandfather was Francis Joy (1697-1790), the founder of the *Belfast News-Letter* in 1737, whose two sons, Henry and Robert, succeeded to the management of that newspaper about 1746, when their father removed to Randalstown, and commenced the paper-making business there, after his second marriage, in the preceding year, to widow Young (*née* Ann Morrison). The two sons, Henry and Robert, were by his first wife, Margaret Martin, and his son Robert (1722-1785) was father to the subject of this sketch.

In 1782, Henry Joy, jun., was taken into partnership by his uncle and father, under the style of H. & R. Joy & Co., and on the death of his father, Robert Joy, in 1785, the firm was changed to Henry Joy, Sen. and Jun. Afterwards, on the death of his uncle Henry, January 20th, 1789, aged 69 years, he became the sole proprietor of the newspaper. He continued the business under the style of Henry Joy & Co., and took over its entire management, acting also as its editor. In 1795 he sold the newspaper to an Edinburgh Company—"Robert Allen, &c., with George Gordon as editor"—and retired from newspaper life; but he held for some time the Cromac Paper-mills, in Belfast, which had been in operation from about 1767.

He was a patron of the early drama in Belfast, and wrote the critiques (anonymously) in the *News-Letter*, when Mrs. Siddons appeared in 1785, 1802, and 1805, and also during the visits of Kemble, Edmund Kean, Macready, and other later theatrical stars. He also took a deep interest in the music of Ireland.

In conjunction with Dr. Bruce, he compiled a work called *Belfast Politics*, which was republished, with some additions, in 1818, by John Lawless, under the title of *Belfast Politics Enlarged.* Henry Joy

also compiled (anonymously) *Historical Collections relative to the Town of Belfast*, which was published by Berwick in 1817. The work is a valuable one, and now (1901) scarce.

Benn, in his *History of Belfast* (Vol. II, p. 171), says of Henry Joy, that "he was the only person whom he had ever known who was really acquainted with the history of Old Belfast." From the list of papers read before the Literary Society, it will be seen that he gave the Society the benefit of his valuable researches. He was Secretary 1807-8 and 1811-22, also President 1808-9.

Mr. Joy had five sons. The eldest, Robert, died at College, in 1813, and the remaining four survived him. He died in his native town, at his residence, Donegall Square North, April 15th, 1835, in his 81st year.

ISAAC W. WARD.

JOHN TEMPLETON.

JOHN TEMPLETON was born at Bridge Street, Belfast, in 1766, and educated under Mr. Manson. His life is void of incident, and was spent at Orange Grove or Cranmore, Malone, where he acclimatized a unique collection of foreign plants, and in frequent journeys throughout Ulster collecting materials for a Natural History of Ireland. A naturalist of the old school, when science had not become so specialized, he attempted to include in his grasp the whole range of the natural sciences, and with wonderful success.

In zoology he studied birds, fishes, molluscs, insects (though not to the same extent), and the smaller marine fauna; in botany, flowering plants and every branch of cryptogamic botany (mosses, lichens, fungi, and algæ); geology also as far as then known, and meteorology.

Dr. Thomas Taylor wrote in 1836: "Thirty years ago his acquirements in the natural history of organized beings rivalled that of any individual in Europe": no exaggerated estimate to workers familiar with the literature of the fields in which he laboured. Templeton was not the originator of any new systems, but as an acute observer and interpreter of nature was the Gilbert White of Ireland.

He intended to write a Natural History of Ireland, illustrated by his own drawings; but whether from the great expense of such an undertaking, or the desire to make it more complete, this work never saw the light. How far the design was completed is not known; but the MS. volumes dealing with mosses and hepaticæ of his *Hibernian Flora*, illustrated by life-like coloured drawings, show that if even a part had been published it would have gained for the author a great reputation.

His MS. flora, journals, and other papers proved a rich quarry of materials for other writers after his death; and succeeding students of the fauna and flora of Ireland have been astonished not only at the extent but accuracy of his work.

During his lifetime he gave much assistance to Sir James Smith, Turner, and other writers on Botany; but a few papers in magazines, and contributions to the *Belfast Magazine*, are his only printed works. An active and inspiring leader in all that concerned the intellectual progress of Belfast, he was a founder of the Academical Institution and of other schemes for the good of his native town. He died in 1825, and was buried at Clifton Street Cemetery.

C. H. WADDELL.

JOHN KNOX.

JOHN KNOX appears to have been engaged in business in High Street in 1784 (from an advertisement in the *Belfast News-Letter* for May 28), at the sign of the *Large Watch.* In 1787 he removed to nearly opposite to Church Lane in the same street. Later he removed to the south side of High Street, next door but one to Wilson's Court, and retired from business in 1816. Robert Neill, watchmaker, afterwards occupied the premises. There was a John Knox, watchmaker, sworn a freeman of Belfast borough on September 11, 1729; and John Knox, watchmaker, of High Street, advertised in the *Belfast News-Letter* in May 1758, perhaps related to the subject of this sketch. In the *Belfast News-Letter* for Tuesday, August 2, 1774, there is an advertisement by a John Knox of Larne, who was a clock and watch maker, in which he describes a curious astronomical clock made by him, but whether he was any relation of the John Knox who was in business later in Belfast, or was the same person, it is now impossible to indicate.

The latter apparently had astronomical tastes, from his correspondence, which appeared from time to time in the columns of the *Belfast News-Letter* in the early part of the nineteenth century on celestial phenomena and ephemerides of the planets. Probably he was led to this by having to use a transit instrument to ascertain the local time for the purposes of his business, as there was no telegraphic communication at that period. He contributed a paper to the Royal Society on *Some Phenomena of Colours exhibited by Thin Plates*, which appeared in the *Philosophical Transactions*, 1815, pp. 161-181. His daughter was married to James Ferguson, near the Sixmilewater, Ballyclare, and their son, Samuel (afterwards Sir Samuel Ferguson, the well-known poet and antiquarian), was born in his grandfather's house in High Street, Belfast, in 1812.

ISAAC W. WARD.

WILLIAM BRUCE, A.B.

WILLIAM BRUCE, A.B. (1790–1868), second son of Dr. Bruce (see page 29), was born at Belfast on 16 November, 1790. His education began at the Belfast Academy under his father. Entering Trinity College, Dublin, on 2 July, 1804, he obtained a scholarship (1807), which, as in his father's case, he was allowed to hold without conforming. His tutor was Dr. Millar. The session 1808–9 he spent at Edinburgh University, where he attended the lectures of Dugald Stewart. On 20 July, 1809, he graduated A.B. at Trinity, having already entered (9 May) on theological studies under the direction of the Antrim Presbytery. He studied at Edinburgh 1809–11, and was licensed by Antrim Presbytery on 25 June, 1811. Receiving (19 Jan., 1812) a call to be his father's colleague in the pastorate of First Belfast, he entered on his life-long charge, being ordained on 3 March, 1812.

In 1821 new arrangements were rendered necessary in the teaching staff of the Belfast Academical Institution by the death (26 April, aged 45) of William Neilson, D.D., from 1818 headmaster of the classical school, and professor of Classics, Hebrew, and Irish in the collegiate department. Among supporters of the Institution were some whose political principles were regarded as unconstitutional, and in consequence the Government grant had been withdrawn. Dr. Bruce had never been a supporter of the Institution; but now his son came forward as candidate for the Classical and Hebrew chair. Other candidates were Reuben John Bryce (afterwards LL.D.), Robert Wylde Kyle, a relative of the Provost of Trinity; and Mr. Repp, an Icelander,

who had Government interest. The managers took unusual pains to assure themselves of the competency of the candidates, hearing each examine a class, and finding all well qualified. His theological views brought opposition to Bruce, led by Dr. Cooke; and the hostility hitherto shown to the Institution by his family alienated from Bruce two-thirds of the Arian vote. But efforts were made in his behalf by Sir Robert Bateson, representing the Church of Ireland, and by Rev. Edward Reid of Ramelton, Moderator of the General Synod of Ulster (*cf. Bible Christian*, 1841, p. 212, *sq.*). On 27 October he was elected by a large majority. The appointment conciliated a section which had stood aloof from the Institution; ultimately (27 February, 1829) the Government grant was renewed. Bruce held the Classical chair (Hebrew was assigned in 1822 to Thomas Dix Hincks, LL.D.) with solid repute, until the opening of the Queen's College in 1849.

Theologically he followed closely in his father's steps, but polemics were not to his taste. From 1832 he had, as colleague in his pastorate, that brilliant scholar and vigorous champion of unpopular views, John Scott Porter. In later life he headed, in the Antrim Presbytery, the conservative minority who withdrew to form the Northern Presbytery of Antrim, of which he was elected (4 April, 1862) the first moderator (the two presbyteries were reunited 7 November, 1894). The jubilee of his ordination (1862) was marked by the placing of stained-glass windows in his meeting-house. The quiet steadfastness with which he advocated his convictions, and the gentle amiability of his character, made him the Nestor of his party. In connection with many of the charities of Belfast he proved himself an admirable committee-man; and as president of the Belfast Society for Promoting Knowledge, he did much to improve its valuable Library. He was fond of agriculture, and carefully planted his grounds at The Farm.

Retiring from active duty on 21 April, 1867, he preached for the last time on the following Sunday (at Larne), and died at The Farm on 25 October, 1868. He was buried in the old churchyard at Holywood.

Bruce married (20 May, 1823) Jane Elizabeth (*d.* 27 November, 1878, aged 79) only child of William Smith of Barbadoes, and had a family of four sons and six daughters, of whom five daughters remain to honour their father's memory.

A mural monument, which includes his bust, was placed in his meeting-house in 1883.

[For a notice of Bruce's few publications, with authorities for his life, see *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, Vol. VII (1886).]

ALEXANDER GORDON.

WILLIAM D. H. M'EWEN.

REV. WILLIAM DALZELL HUEY M'EWEN, M.A., son of Rev. George M'Ewen of Killinchy and Miss Dalzell of Ballyreagh, County Down; born at Killinchy, 1787; graduated in Glasgow University, 1806; licensed to preach, 1807; Usher's Quay, Dublin, 1808-1813; Killileagh, 1813-1817; Second Congregation, Belfast, 1817-1828; married Jane, daughter of Thomas Maxwell of Ballygraffin, near Comber; Professor of Elocution in Belfast Academical Institution, 1818-1828; member of Committee of Belfast Library, 1817-1828; died 15th July, 1828; buried in Meeting-house Green, Killinchy.

During his eleven years' residence in Belfast, he identified himself with the charitable and educational projects of the town. His warm expansive sympathy with all that was great and good stimulated him in promoting the cause of charity with a spirit truly worthy of a Christian minister. Strongly attached to the principles of civil and religious liberty, he counted among his friends the ostracized Dr. Wm. Steel Dickson of Portaferry, at whose grave he officiated in the presence of a few of his faithful friends: Archibald Hamilton Rowan, whose character he has portrayed in a poem entitled *Changes;* and the liberal-minded Roman Catholic Primate, Dr. Crolly. The mention of the latter's name recalls an incident which shows the spirit of liberality which prevailed in Belfast at the time. On the 2nd May, 1825, Dr. Crolly gave a dinner to celebrate his elevation to the Episcopal Chair of Down and Connor, and among the toasts of the evening was "The Rev. Mr. M'Ewen and the Presbyterians of Down and Antrim," in response to which Mr. M'Ewen bore testimony to the high character of his esteemed friend.

His refined and literary tastes led him into the realms of the poetic muse, and many graceful pieces from his pen appeared in the *Belfast Commercial Chronicle*, over the *nom de plume* of "Walsingham." Lough Cuan (i.e., Strangford) had a strong fascination for him, and he devoted much learned research to the antiquities with which the district abounds. An attractive speaker, an ornament to society, and an ardent lover of his native land, his early death was deeply lamented. He had a large circle of friends, to whom he had endeared himself by his high regard for the conscientious convictions of those who differed from him in matters of theology. Almost his last appearance in public was at a meeting of "The Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty," held in Kearn's Hotel, for the removal of the disabilities of the Roman Catholics. An oil painting of him (artist unknown) hangs in the vestry of All Souls Church, Elmwood Avenue.

S. SHANNON MILLIN.

Wm Neilson

WILLIAM NEILSON, D.D., M.R.I.A.

WILLIAM NEILSON, D.D., M.R.I.A., was born on 12 September, 1774. His father, Rev. Moses Nelson, D.D., was Presbyterian minister at Rademon, Co. Down, and enjoyed the reputation of being the best instructor of youth in the North of Ireland. William showed an early aptitude for the study of language, especially Greek; and, while a mere youth, he became assistant in his father's school, and wrote an English Grammar, which was extensively used throughout the Province of Ulster. It held its ground, although deemed too philosophical, until superseded by the Grammar of Lindley Murray.

He proceeded to Glasgow to study for the ministry, and while there had the advantage of further classical instruction under John Young, Professor of Greek at the University. A fast friendship sprung up between professor and pupil, and the latter dedicated one of his works *(Elementa)* to Young, who occasionally gave one of Neilson's books as a prize in his class at Glasgow (James Tate's copy in British Museum).

Neilson was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian Congregation of Dundalk in April 1799. Whilst residing there, he conducted a school, which was attended by pupils of every religious denomination, and he was proud to record every year his young students taking honours in the Protestant University of Dublin, the Roman Catholic College of St. Patrick, Maynooth, and the Presbyterian Universities of Scotland.

In 1804 he published at Dundalk *Greek Exercises in Syntax, Ellipsis, Dialects, Prosody, and Metaphrasis.* The book was dedicated to Doctor John Kearney, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. It shows considerable scholarship, and became popular as a school-book. It passed through no less than eight editions, the last having been published in 1846, twenty-five years after Neilson's death. Two editions were published in Edinburgh and two in London.

His next work was *An Introduction to the Irish Language*, published in Dublin in 1808, and dedicated to His Excellency Philip, Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Irish was the vernacular of a large part of the country people of Down and Louth, and Neilson had good opportunities of becoming acquainted with it. The book is printed, except two extracts from literature, in Roman type, and is valuable as a faithful representation of Irish as then spoken. The power of arrangement and good taste in selection of examples exhibited in the author's Greek books are noticeable in his Irish Grammar. The dialogues and familiar phrases which form the second part are a complete guide to the ideas as well as the phrases of the peasantry. Part of the fourth is taken from the dialogues in a rare Irish book, called *Bolg an tsolair*, published in Belfast in 1795; but the others are original. The third part was to have contained extracts from literature, of which only a chapter of Proverbs from the *Irish Bible*, and part of the series of stories known as *The Sorrows of Story-telling*, were printed. A second edition, altogether in Irish type, was printed at Achill, Co. Mayo, in 1843. The value and use of Irish is thus stated by Neilson in the preface to his book: "That the Irish is the best preserved dialect of the ancient and extensive Celtic language, is allowed by the most liberal and enlightened antiquarians. To the general scholar, therefore, a knowledge of it is of great importance; as it will enable him to read the origin of names and customs, which he would seek in vain in any other tongue. To the inhabitant of Ireland it is doubly interesting. In this language are preserved the venerable annals of our country, with as much fidelity as is usually found in the primitive records of any nation; while the poetic and romantic compositions with which the Irish manuscripts abound, afford the finest specimens of elegant taste and luxuriant imagination.

"But it is particularly, from the *absolute necessity* of understanding this language, in order to converse with the natives of a great part of Ireland, that the study of it is indispensable. If Irish be no longer the language of the court, or the senate, yet the pulpit and the

bar require the use of it; and he that would communicate moral instruction, or investigate the claims of justice, must be versed in the native tongue, if he expects to be generally understood, or to succeed in his researches. In travelling, and the common occurrences of agriculture and rural traffic, a knowledge of Irish is also absolutely necessary."

Dr. Neilson frequently preached in Irish, and in connection with this it may be worth mentioning an amusing incident. In 1798 he had occasion to visit his father at Rademon, and embraced the opportunity of delivering one of his Irish discourses. A large assemblage of all denominations attended, and shortly after the commencement of the service, a lieutenant of yeomanry entered with a number of soldiers, who, finding all pews filled, occupied the stairs and neighbourhood of pulpit. At the conclusion of the service, the lieutenant arrested Neilson, and seized his manuscript, on the charge that he had been preaching treason and sedition, although neither the officer nor his men understood a word of the discourse, and although it was universally known that Dr. Neilson and all his family, whilst they entertained liberal and progressive views in religion and politics, were staunch loyalists. Having been marched to Downpatrick jail, he was permitted by the governor to dine and sleep at the house of his brother, the Rev. James Nelson, D.D., who became responsible for his appearance next morning. At the sessions court he was called on to translate into English his sermon, as no interpreter could be procured. It was, like all his addresses, a plain, practical, moral discourse, inculcating piety, goodwill, and peace. On the charge being dismissed, he addressed the Bench with a quiet, humorous smile: "Gentlemen, you depended on myself for the correctness of the translation; you might as well have taken my own word as an assurance of my loyalty."

He was an excellent musician, and attached to the exquisite melodies of his country. He established and fostered the "Irish Harp Society for the Blind" in Belfast.

In 1810, he published, in Dublin, *Greek Idioms Exhibited in Select*

Passages from the Best Authors. The curious frontispiece, entitled "Κέβητος Πίναξ," was drawn by his brother, J. A. Neilson, a Doctor of Physic in Dundalk.

Neilson became Professor of Hebrew in Belfast College, and Headmaster in the Classical School in the Belfast Academical Institution in 1818: an office which he held till his death. In 1820 he published *Elementa Linguae Graecae*, of which a second edition appeared in Edinburgh in 1821. He also published a *Key to the Greek Exercises.* His speculations on the more intricate and philosophical parts of grammar and language, some of which appeared in *Valpy's Classical Journal*, were refined and philosophical.

Neilson was elected to the Greek Chair in the University of Glasgow, but died before entering on the duties of his office.

He died on 26 April, 1821, before he completed his forty-seventh year, and was buried at Rademon, in Co. Down; about 15,000 persons, it is estimated, attending the funeral.

His mother was Catherine Welsh, who was fifth in descent from Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Knox, the great Reformer.

Neilson was elected on 4 May, 1818, a member of the Belfast Literary Society, and was President in 1819-20. Contributed papers, December 7, 1818, *On Moods;* October 4, 1819, *Presidential Address;* May 1, 1820, *Remarks on Gaelic Authors and Antiquities, particularly upon Ossian.*

In the foregoing it will be observed the name is spelled differently by father and son, and an explanation may be desirable.

There is cut on a stone slab over the door of Rademon Meeting-house: "This house was built in the year of our Lord, 1787, which was the 21st year of the Rev. Moses Nelson's ministry in this place."

On the clock, inside same building, there is: "Ann. 23, Ministerii Mos. Neilson, A.D. 1789." This clearly shows that, between 1787 and 1789, Rev. Moses Nelson changed the spelling. William, the subject of this memoir, was the only one out of seven sons who adopted the same.

It is known that, eventually, the Rev. Moses Nelson, having traced his ancestry to Niall of the Nine Hostages, through the O'Neills, stated that the correct spelling should have been Nielson; and this statement is confirmed in a letter written by him on the 7th October, 1821, to the Secretary of the Belfast Academical Institution, signed M. Nielson, and copy of which is in the minutes of the Joint Board of that Institution, page 45.

[REFERENCES.—*Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. XL, page 187, by Norman Moore; *The History of Dundalk*, by D'Alton and O'Flangan, 1864; *Reminiscences of a Long Life*, by W. D. Killen, LL.D., 1902; *Notes and Queries*, 8th series, IX, January 25, '96, pages 75 and 76; *Funeral Address*, by Rev. W. D. H. M'Ewen.]

JOSEPH NELSON, M.D.

JAMES THOMSON, A.M., LL.D.

(1786-1849).

AMONG the little group of remarkable men who, in the early part of last century, helped to acquire for Belfast the reputation for literary and scientific culture which it then enjoyed, one of the most notable was James Thomson, Headmaster of the school of "Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, and Geography" in the Academical Institution, and Professor of Mathematics in its collegiate department. The son of a humble County Down farmer, he, by dint of high intellectual power and indomitable perseverance, pushed his way to the position we have mentioned, and in later years achieved a fame which has proved lasting.

He was born on November 13th, 1786, in the farmhouse of Annaghmore, now called Spamount, near Ballynahinch. His father was also a James Thomson; his mother's maiden name was Agnes Nesbit. I have seen an extract from the register of births and deaths, carefully kept in the old family Bible, which records, in due order, the nativities of all the six children of this worthy couple—Robert, Kitty, Mary, John, James, and Elizabeth. Young James very early exhibited a scientific bent. But he had to work for long without the aid of any teaching except what his father was able to give him and the other children, and, indeed, without even suitable books, and he was obliged, besides, to take his share in the uncongenial but very necessary labours of the farm. In spite of these disadvantages, however, he steadily added to his knowledge in a manner quite remarkable for a lad so circumstanced. It is said that at the age of 11 or 12 he had found out for himself the art of constructing sundials for any latitude, and had made several. His first, and indeed his only, school was

one of the old-fashioned country academies, usually taught by clergymen, of which there were in those days quite a number in the North of Ireland, and which, in the pre-Intermediate period, undoubtedly did excellent service to the cause of education. It was situated at Ballykine, near Ballynahinch, and was taught by the Rev. Samuel Edgar, D.D., father of the better-known Rev. John Edgar, D.D., of Belfast. In its day this humble seminary produced crop after crop of well-taught boys, not a few of whom subsequently rose to prominence, and several, like Thomson, to fame.

The Thomsons were Presbyterians, and it was the ambition of the father, as well as his own desire, that James should become a Presbyterian clergyman. But he was 24 years of age before he could manage to enter college with a view to preparation for this office, a fact which tells its own tale as to the circumstances of the family. In 1810, however, he at last made his way to Glasgow, then the usual resort of Ulster students. The entry of his matriculation in the University Album is interesting. It runs thus:—*1810. Jacobus Thomson filius natu 2 dus Jacobi agrico lae in parochia de Ballynahinch in comitatu de Downe.* At Glasgow he led the usual life of a student with whom money was not too plentiful, attending his classes during the winter, and in summer replenishing his empty purse by teaching. In 1812 he graduated A.M. Two years later the Academical Institution was opened in Belfast, and he was elected Headmaster, and next year Professor, as already mentioned.

All the accounts of Thomson which I have heard agree that he was not only a mathematician of a high order, but an almost ideal teacher, painstaking, inspiring, and resourceful. One at least of his old pupils at the Institution still survives, and by him I have been told many an anecdote of him, and many an appreciative reminiscence of his work.

It was in Belfast that he prepared and published most of the school-books in which his name still lives. Some of them long enjoyed great popularity, and undoubtedly did good educational

work in their day, taking the place of books which were far inferior. *Thomson's Arithmetic* used to be a familiar word in the schoolboy's mouth. It was published in 1819 by the well-known old Belfast bookseller, Joseph Smyth, 34, High Street, and a seventy-second edition of it appeared not many years ago. The *Geography* was nearly, if not quite, as well known. It was issued in 1827 by Simms and M'Intyre, Donegall Street. *Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical* appeared in 1820. Thomson's other works were—*The Phenomena of the Heavens* (Belfast, 1827); *The Differential and Integral Calculus* (1831); an edition of *Euclid* (1834); an *Atlas of Modern Geography*, and an *Algebra* (1844). He also contributed to various periodical publications, among the rest to the old *Belfast Magazine*. One of the most interesting of his articles in it was his "Recollections of the Battle of Ballynahinch, by an Eyewitness," which appeared in February 1825. He was a lad of 12 at the date of that deplorable affair, and he describes in graphic language how, in company with a servant maid, who went to carry to the rebels, posted on Ednavady hill, the supplies of oatcake, bacon, potatoes, etc., for which his father had been requisitioned, he visited their camp and saw the peasant-soldiers, attired in their Sunday clothes, with green ribbons in their hats, and in their hands the old flint-lock muskets and pikes eight or nine feet long, which were to annihilate British power in Ireland. He recounts also some of the horrors of the battle which ensued on the following day, and which time never erased from his memory—the roar of the cannon, the cries of victors and vanquished, the sight of Ballynahinch in flames, and of the weary and wounded fugitives who, at nightfall, sought refuge at his father's door.

In Belfast Thomson built, in what was then a field opposite the Institution, two houses, now known as 15 and 16 College Square East. One of these he let, and in the other he lived. This latter house will always be venerable to Belfast men as the birthplace of our illustrious townsman, Lord Kelvin. Thomson was one of the founders of Fisherwick Place Church, which was opened in 1827, and is now

a thing of the past. It is said that its plan was practically his work. A little incident in his Belfast life is worth the telling here for the kindly light which it throws on his character. Mrs. Thomson (*née* Margaret Gardiner, daughter of William Gardiner of Glasgow) died in 1830, leaving him with seven children, the youngest an infant. He was asked where he was going to have the children's nursery, now that they were motherless. "In my own bedroom," was his reply; and there, accordingly, the little cots were placed, and the children brought up under his own eye. He educated them with the tenderest and most sedulous care. There are people still living who remember him sitting with them in the family pew in Fisherwick Place, listening to Dr. Morgan's preaching.

In 1832 the eighteen years of his Belfast life were terminated by his appointment to the Chair of Mathematics in his *alma mater* at Glasgow. Here he and his children lived in the Professors' Court of the old College (now demolished) in High Street, and here he displayed the same characteristics and achieved the same success which had marked his teaching in Belfast. After holding this Chair for seventeen years, he died on the 12th January, 1849. Two of his sons became distinguished professors—James, a man of profound ability (born in Belfast 1822, died in Glasgow 1892), who was Professor of Engineering in Queen's College, Belfast, from 1857 to 1873, and from 1873 till 1889 Professor of the same subject in Glasgow; and William, now Lord Kelvin, of whose eminence and fame it is unnecessary to speak. He was born in Belfast in 1824, and we hope he may long live to serve the cause of science and mankind.

Thomson received the degree of LL.D., *honoris causâ*, from Glasgow University in 1829. A good portrait of him, by Grahame Gilbert, hangs in Lord Kelvin's house.

THOMAS HAMILTON.

William Cairns

WILLIAM CAIRNS, LL.D.

[*The following article by William Bottomley is extracted from the second volume of Minute Books of the Society. It was written for the "Northern Whig."*]

ON Friday, the 21st inst. [April, 1849], died in the 64th year of his age, at his residence, College Square, Belfast, the Rev. William Cairns, LL.D., Professor of Logic and Belles Lettres in the Royal Belfast Institution. He was appointed to his professorship in the year 1814, being the year of the establishment of the Collegiate Department in the Institution, and he had, consequently, at his death, just completed his thirty-third session. He received his education in Glasgow College, and was afterwards a minister of the United Secession Church for six years at Johnshaven, near Montrose, whence he was elected to the chair which he held in the Belfast Institution. The duties of that chair were discharged by him with a zeal and assiduity rarely equalled; and the metaphysical turn of his mind, and his extensive acquaintance with the speculations of the various schools of mental philosophy, imparted a value to his instructions which those only who attended his lectures can appreciate. His heart was in his work; and to all his students he was ever ready to extend the aid of his counsels and his encouragement.

It was for literary criticism, however, that the elegance of his taste, the soundness of his judgment, and the extent of his reading, eminently fitted him. The analysis of language, the nice discrimination of the beauties of style, the unfolding of the riches of our great authors, whether of prose or of poetry, were the subjects which called forth all his powers and gave eloquence to his tongue. His moral character was not less admirable than were his intellectual powers. To a fervent piety, and a sincere attachment to his own religious

opinions, he united perfect toleration and charity towards those who differed from him. Without relinquishing any of his own views, for the purpose of conciliation, he yet had the happy art of living at peace with all parties, of appreciating the truth which might lie in conflicting opinions, and of detecting real agreement amidst apparent differences. An absence of every tinge of bigotry or sectarianism, and the courtesy and kindness of his manners, gained him the respect of all without provoking the hostility of any. These were his public virtues: of the warmth of his affection, the strength of his friendship, and the gentleness of his disposition, his friends will long cherish the remembrance. It remains to be added that he was a warm friend of all the philosophical and scientific institutions of the town, and especially of the Literary Society, of which he was Secretary for twenty years, watching over its interests and promoting its efficiency by every means in his power.

He drew up and printed for the use of his class a comprehensive outline of the subjects treated in his lectures; and in 1844 he published an elaborate work on *Moral Freedom*, characterized by a subtlety of investigation which, whilst it shows the intellectual bias and powers of the writer, is not likely to become familiar to any save the acute student of metaphysical science.

THOMAS DIX HINCKS, LL.D.

THOMAS DIX HINCKS was born in Dublin on June 24th, 1767, and baptized in Strand Street Presbyterian Church in that city. His parents, who were English, sent him to Chester and Nantwich for his early education, then to Dr. Mercer's Academy at Crumlin, near Dublin. Thence he entered Trinity College, Dublin, and after his undergraduate course there studied Theology at Hackney Nonconformist College. His first and only ministerial charge was Prince's Street Presbyterian Church in Cork. He was the founder and first Secretary of the Cork Literary and Philosophical Institution, for which he obtained a liberal act of incorporation from the Irish Parliament, through his friendship with some of the leading men of the day. He published a series of letters to his fellow-townsmen in defence of the Christian religion, which were afterwards republished, with his permission, by the Church of England Society for Discountenancing Vice—a rare compliment to a Nonconformist minister.

Resigning his charge in Cork in 1815, he became tutor of the Fermoy Academy, and there his energy found vent in preparing and publishing various text-books, of which his *Ancient Geography and History* and *Greek Lexicon for Schools* were specially successful.

In 1821 he was appointed head of the Classical Department in the Royal Academical Institution in Belfast, and in 1822 also Professor of Hebrew in the College Department. The former post he held till 1836, and the latter till the opening of the Queen's College in 1849.

He was a profound Hebrew and Greek scholar, was familiar with the principal modern European tongues, and was also distinguished in natural and experimental science. He was a member of the Royal Irish Academy and many other learned societies, and in 1834 received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Glasgow University.

He joined the Belfast Literary Society in October 1821, was twice President, and read many papers on such varied subjects as the Hebrew vowels, the origin and use of Saltpetre, England in the reign of Edward VI., Lexicography, and the Bogs of Ireland.

Dr. Hincks died at his house in Murray's Terrace, Belfast, on February 24, 1857, in the 90th year of his age, and was buried in the churchyard of Killyleagh, Co. Down, his eldest son's parish. He left five sons and two daughters. Four sons became clergymen—two in the Episcopal and two in the Presbyterian Church; one of the former, Dr. Edward Hincks of Killyleagh, becoming a celebrated Oriental scholar, whose life is noticed elsewhere in this volume. The youngest son, Francis, went early to Canada, where he became Finance Minister and Premier, then Governor of the Barbadoes, and later of British Guiana.

One who remembers Dr. Hincks writes: "I am afraid there cannot be many now in Belfast who would remember the dear old man, with his high intellectual forehead, crowned with snowy hair, and his keen bright eyes: he was always so interested in all that went on around him. His old-fashioned courtesy and wide sympathy made him very attractive."

CECIL E. SHAW.

HENRY MONTGOMERY.

HENRY MONTGOMERY, LL.D. (1788-1865), fifth son and youngest child of Archibald Montgomery, was born at Boltnaconnel House, Killead, on 16th January, 1788. His mother was Sarah, daughter of William Campbell of Killealy. His father, who had held a volunteer commission in 1778, was commonly called Lieutenant Montgomery. Two of Dr. Montgomery's brothers, William and John, were engaged as United Irishmen in the Battle of Antrim, 7th June, 1798; a couple of days later, Boltnaconnel House was plundered and burned by yeomanry in search of fugitives. After passing through the schools of Alexander Greer at Lyle Hill (1799-1802), and of Rev. Nathaniel Alexander at Crumlin (1802-4), Montgomery entered Glasgow University in November 1804. Taking his M.A. in 1807, he acted as tutor for some months in the family of Thomas Stewart of Seapark, Carrickfergus, and returned to Glasgow for a session in the divinity classes.

He preached his first sermon at Killead on 8th January, 1809, though not licensed till 5th February by Templepatrick Presbytery. In May he was a candidate for the vacant charge of Donegore, but his refusal to subscribe the Westminster Confession made way for the successful candidature of his life-long antagonist, Dr. Cooke. They were born in the same year, according to the usual account, though Rev. W. T. Latimer holds that Dr. Cooke was about five years the senior of Montgomery (*History of the Irish Presbyterians*, 2nd edition, 1902, p. 427). By Samuel Martin Stephenson, M.D., Montgomery was introduced to the congregation of Dunmurry (*Irish Unitarian Magazine*, 1847, p. 290), vacant by the removal of Andrew George Malcolm, D.D.: he preached there on 11th June, 1809; was called on 9th July, and ordained on 14th September by Bangor Presbytery.

The stipend was £86 Irish (£79 7*s.* 8¼*d.* sterling) with *regium donum*, £50 Irish (£46 3*s.* 1*d.* sterling), and a glebe of eight acres. This was Montgomery's life-long pastoral settlement. As time went on, the emoluments increased.

At Dunmurry he kept school from the first, having boarders at the manse from 1815. As a teacher he soon acquired repute, and on the retirement of James Knowles became candidate for the headmastership of the English School in the Belfast Academical Institution. Coincident with this candidature was an invitation to preach, on trial, at Killeleagh, the charge to which Dr. Cooke was subsequently elected. Montgomery declined the overture, made to him through Archibald Hamilton Rowan. He was elected headmaster on 3rd October, 1817; his congregation agreeing that he should reside at the Institution. Till June 1839 he held the mastership, and thereby exercised a remarkable influence on the literary education of Ulster. Beginning with six boarders, he brought the number to fifty-two, and trebled the attendance of day-pupils. He was not sparing of the rod, but his scholars idolized him. All "children of the manse" he invariably taught without fee. When, in after life, his pupils distinguished themselves, it was with pardonable pride that he would make known the fact, "I taught the boy!" His connection with the Institution gave him a personal interest in its defence, in view of the theological alarm raised by Dr. Cooke from 1821 and onward.

As early as June 1813, Montgomery had made his mark as a debater in the General Synod of Ulster; taking up the cause of William Steel Dickson, D.D., against the dominant influence of Robert Black, D.D. (in theology a liberal, but in synodical politics a strict constitutional conservative). He was encouraged to be a candidate for the Synod clerkship, but withdrew in favour of Rev. William Porter of Newtownlimavady. At the age of thirty, he was elected (30th June, 1818) Moderator of Synod.

It would be out of place to enter here on the details of those synodical conflicts, beginning at Newry in 1822, and closing at

Lurgan in 1829, throughout which Montgomery and Cooke encountered each other in a war of giants. To define Montgomery's position, it may suffice to say that, since 1783, owing to the action of William Campbell, D.D., subscription had so far been in abeyance, that ten out of the fourteen presbyteries composing the Synod had come to treat it as optional. The code of discipline adopted in 1824 embodied a compromise, suggested by Samuel Hanna, D.D., allowing presbyteries either to proceed by way of subscription, or to adopt the alternative of an examination, of whose sufficiency they were to be the judges. This compromise it was Montgomery's object to maintain; and in this object, pursued with all his matchless eloquence, he failed. No speech of his made a more extraordinary impression than that at Strabane (1827) in favour of religious liberty. It was widely circulated; and the admiration it excited was testified by a presentation of plate to its author, from members of various denominations, including Roman Catholics. But the appointment (1828) of a synodical committee, on the motion of Rev. James Morell of Ballybay, for the uniform theological examination of all candidates, was fatal to Montgomery's hopes. The "Remonstrance" of 16th October, 1828, was followed by the secession of 1829, and the formation of the Remonstrant Synod of Ulster on 25th May, 1830.

From 1813 Montgomery had advocated Roman Catholic emancipation; on 27th January, 1829, he spoke on this subject from the altar of St. Patrick's, Belfast, at a meeting presided over by William Crolly, D.D., Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese. To the repeal of the Union he was strongly opposed; his powerful letter to O'Connell (1st February, 1831) was very effective in detaching Irish liberals from O'Connell's agitation. The National System of Education, introduced in 1831, found in him a warm advocate. He advocated also the disestablishment of the Irish Church, giving evidence in this sense before parliamentary committees in 1832. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Glasgow University in 1833. His final encounter with Dr. Cooke had reference to the affairs of the Belfast Academical

Institution. On the 13th April, 1841, he defeated Cooke's proposal to exclude Arian professors of theology from seats in the faculty. He had lectured to nonsubscribing divinity students from 1832, and was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Pastoral Theology on 10th July, 1838: the office was without salary until (1847) the Government endowed the chair with £150 per annum.

In denominational matters, Montgomery naturally took a prominent part. His *Creed of an Arian* (1830) expressed his life-long convictions; hence, in his latter days, the changes of opinion in his denomination called forth his unqualified resistance. His political views became more conservative. It is pleasing to add that, towards the end of his life, he was on terms of good friendship with his old opponent, Dr. Cooke. Indeed there were few, in whatever rank, and with whatever initial prejudice, who could come into contact with Henry Montgomery, in the way of personal intercourse, and fail to be captivated by his noble presence, his suasive manners, and his fascinating address. He has been described as "a born diplomatist." The secret of his influence with successive Governments lay greatly in his personal charm. When he fell ill in London, after his exertions on behalf of the Dissenters' Chapels Act (1844), Sir Robert Peel, whose support of the measure Montgomery had obtained, sent daily to inquire after his health. His permanent fame is that of an orator. While the printed page preserves the beauty of his language, the skill of his argument, the flow of his pathos, and the edge of his satire, it cannot convey the thrilling tones of his voice of peculiar sweetness, or the exquisite grace of his perfect delivery.

There is no collection of Montgomery's speeches, though several of them have been frequently reprinted. Relying on a copious memory, he rarely prepared more than a few notes, either for the pulpit or for other public efforts; and, beyond occasional sermons, he published little. The value of his unfinished *Outlines of the History of Presbyterianism in Ireland* consists chiefly in its graphic sketches of personages and incidents made familiar to him in the course of his long career.

Having endured, with great fortitude, the agony of a painful disorder (calculus), Montgomery died at The Glebe, Dunmurry, on 18th December, 1865, and was buried in the ground behind his meeting-house. At his funeral, attended by "a thousand gentlemen of Ulster," Bishop Knox (afterwards Primate) and Dr. Cooke were present; Dean Bagot and Rev. John Scott Porter walked side by side.

Montgomery married (6th April, 1812) Elizabeth (died 16th January, 1872, aged 78), fourth daughter of Hugh Swan of Summerhill, County Antrim. He had ten children, five of whom died under age. His surviving daughter is the widow of his biographer, the late Rev. John Armstrong Crozier, A.B.

Of portraits of him, the best is that painted (1845) by John Prescott Knight; engraved by Thomas Lupton (1847) and by T. G. Flowers (1874).

[Fuller references to Dr. Montgomery's controversies, with authorities for his life, may be found in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, Vol. XXXVIII. (1894).]

ALEXANDER GORDON.

GEORGE CRAWFORD HYNDMAN.

GEORGE CRAWFORD HYNDMAN, born in or near Belfast on 24th October, 1796, was a son of James Hyndman and Cherry Crawford and largely of Scottish descent, his paternal ancestors having migrated from Renfrewshire to County Antrim in the reign of Charles the Second and his maternal ancestors, though Irish, having intermarried on at least two occasions with natives of North Britain. His education began in his sixth year under E. Ramsey and was continued at the Belfast Academy, during the principalship of Dr. Bruce, where he distinguished himself by proficiency in writing, mathematics, English, Latin and Greek before completing his thirteenth year, as evidenced by the testimonials borne away by him.

His early ambition was to study medicine, but family exigencies compelled him to adopt a business career and he became an auctioneer, valuator and house furnisher, in which vocations he displayed unassuming ability and unswerving integrity and acquired an acumen in natural and industrial commodities and art treasures which was unrivalled in Ulster and probably unsurpassed in Ireland.

But, although denied the profession of his desire, his passion for scientific pursuits and allegiance to the great mother, Nature, which underlay that predilection, were indomitable. Every available hour was devoted by him to extending the range of practical knowledge of animal and vegetable life. At one time he nursed a crayfish while casting the shell which hindered its growth; at another he held an earwig in captivity that he might note the process of incubation by which the species was preserved. Conchology, however, was his chiefest and most absorbing study. In many summers his holidays were spent on board the *Fairy* and *Gannet*, dredging the shores of Ulster, the opposite coast and the intermediate channel, notes and reports of some of which operations were presented to the British Association and

appear in its transactions for the years 1842, 1857, 1858, and 1859. Amongst the crustaceans thus dredged up in Belfast Bay a new *Benhardus Streblonyx* was found and attributed, in common with others similarly brought to light by him, the cognomen *Hyndmanni* in courtesy to the discoverer. The thoroughness of his investigations in that direction may be estimated by a reference to Mr. Lloyd Praeger's *Marine Shells of the North of Ireland.*

His generic collection of British Shells, admittedly unique in its extent and completeness, was transferred, along with his copy of the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, to the Belfast Museum, of which institution he had been one of the original founders and proprietors, as well as having been the first Secretary, once President, for some time Vice-President and ever an active member of Council of the Natural History and Philosophical Society, by which the Museum had been projected and its usefulness was fostered and supplemented. With a view to aid in the removal of a debt which was hanging over the Society, and which others had materially reduced, he, in the December of 1856, delivered a course of lectures on Conchology in sequence to an introductory address by his friend, the late Mr. Richard Davison, M.P. But in addition to British Shells he had made a general collection of Foreign Shells and Insects now preserved in the Mechanics' Institute of Lurgan.

He was likewise one of a *coterie* of gentlemen who, in the year 1820, formed a Botanical and Horticultural Association and subsequently established that favourite resort till lately known as the Belfast Botanic Gardens. He acted on its Board of Management, was a constant visitor to its grounds and a frequent contributor to its collections, as he also was to that of the Museum where may be seen a young crocodile and a chameleon, once domesticated pets of his. When the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club was formed early in 1863, he became a member of that Society and was elected its President in the following year, taking part in its excursions and always evincing deep interest in its proceedings.

He never prepared any treatise for the press, but he occasionally furnished communications to the scientific periodicals. Nevertheless, his labours in the prosecution of his favourite branch of science were widely known and highly appreciated, while his important contributions to a knowledge of the distribution of the fauna of Ireland and his unfailing accuracy and unselfish generosity in placing his wide attainments in Natural History unreservedly at the service of his brother naturalists have been testified in the monographs and other publications of most of them and his reputation gained gracious acknowledgment from the late Prince Consort who presented him with a copy of MacGillivray's *Natural History of Deeside and Braemar*, published after the author's death by command of Queen Victoria for private circulation.

In the arena of general education George Crawford Hyndman also displayed zealous concern and for many years bore an active share in the management of the Belfast Academical Institution.

But, while it may be said that outside his business life his energies were merely devoted to scientific and educational subjects, his wide human sympathies were engaged in many other directions. Although he displayed no proficiency in the musical art, he was a lover of harmony and sweet sounds and encouraged the cultivation and enjoyment of them among his fellow townsmen. His name was to that intent inscribed upon the roll of members of the old Anacreontic Society and was also upon the register of Proprietors of the Ulster Hall Company. Indeed, there was no local effort for the moral or intellectual elevation and mechanical or artistic culture of the community from which he withheld his ardent support, while no public charity or worthy fellow being in adversity ever appealed to him in vain for solicitude and material aid. He was a man and nothing human was an object of indifference to him.

In the year 1836 he became a member of the Belfast Literary Society and once occupied the chair as its President. His last contribution to its proceedings was a dissertation on Darwin's *Theory*

Respecting the Origin of Species, which subject, then novel, was spiritedly discussed and by several of those present on the occasion somewhat fervently combated.

George Crawford Hyndman never married and for some years lived in solitude although by no means unresponsive to the attractions of family life. He was a genial and interesting companion and a sincere, constant and sympathetic friend.

While the ministry of nature and the revelations of the universe may have absorbed his deepest regard, their ascendency enriched and ennobled his personality in its relation to practical every-day life, in which he was single-minded and quick-tempered, frank, direct, just and impatient of wrong, doing as he would be (although not always was) done by, reverent, compassionate, beneficent, cheerful, animated and fond of innocent fun, devoted to plain faring and high thinking, "not living to eat," as he on occasions would warmly declare, "but eating only to live." He took a lively and intelligent interest in all public questions and evinced much pleasure in the discussion of them. In religion a Unitarian, he was a Liberal in politics and bore a part in the local activities of the party to which he was attached. He was under average stature, active in body and, although not robust in appearance, enjoyed remarkable immunity from disease or ill health of any kind until the autumn of 1863, when a slight attack of paralysis interrupted his work; yet he so far recovered from it in a few months as to be able to resume and carry on business for a couple of years longer. But the disease ultimately compelled his cessation from active labour.

To the end, however, the absorbing love of Nature and her works possessed him; their pursuit was his pastime; they had been a perennial joy to him through the passing years and their contemplation cheered and solaced his declining hours. He died in Belfast, where he had spent his life, on the 18th of December, 1867.

HUGH HYNDMAN.

HENRY MacCORMAC, M.D.

THE most prominent feature of my father's character was, I think, his indomitable energy of mind as well as of body. He lived a long and almost ascetic life of eighty-six years, and till the very end of it he utilized every waking hour in useful occupation and work. His opinions were founded on convictions arrived at after serious consideration, and not easily to be departed from.

I suppose the greatest work of his life was based upon the belief he had arrived at, after years of patient investigation, that consumption was curable, dependent upon a preventable cause, and was not an inheritance. He was convinced that the cause of consumption lay in the continued breathing of air contaminated and exhausted by previous respiration, and that the habitual breathing of pure air would not only prevent the development of phthisis, but go far to cure it after it had been already commenced. He did not, I think, place much faith in Koch's bacillus, but he advised, in season and out of season, that the right and only treatment or cure for consumption was by means of fresh open air by night as well as by day.

My father was before his time, and his contemporaries scoffed; but a generation has scarce elapsed, and the open-air treatment of consumption is recognised as the one effective method of dealing with this destructive malady.

He was deeply conversant with the philosophies of ancient and modern times, of the Greeks and the Romans, and those of the German and French schools. His most earnest conviction was that the human race could and would develop in goodness and greatness. He dwelt on the possibilities for improvement rather than on the retrograde tendencies that might exist, and to him all mankind was one brotherhood, alike capable of ultimate perfectibility, and of reaching by effort and endurance the desired goal.

He was a profoundly religious man, with an absolute belief in the goodness, greatness, and divine perfection of the unseen God. He was convinced that the striving after what was good must continue in the next state of our existence, if we are to achieve anything worth the achievement, as it does in this one.

I never knew any one of more gentle loving disposition. This was shown in his own family circle, and in his love for children who reciprocated the feeling—the instinct they possess always drawing them towards those who sympathise with them. The same feeling was shown in the kindly interest he took in the animal world; all unnecessary suffering in any form pained him. He anticipated in the near future that horses, for example, would be relieved from the penalties they often had to endure, and that much of their work would be, as indeed it has already been, largely replaced by steam and electric power.

He was master of many languages, both European and Oriental, and much of his leisure time, especially in later years, was devoted to the study of comparative philology, and the compilation of a dictionary illustrating the subject.

In the notice of his life contained in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, a record of my father's career will be found, and the list there given of his published writings is something amazing, both for its length and the variety of subject which they cover. No fewer than twenty works are mentioned—treatises on medicine, on philosophy, religious works, and even works of romance.

He was a man of great mind and of great heart, great in human sympathy and affection, and great in his profound belief in the progressive amelioration, both moral and material, of the human race. I, as well as everyone who came within the charm of his influence, hold him in affectionate and reverent recollection, and regard him as a bright exemplar of a pure and well spent life.

WILLIAM MACCORMAC.

EDMUND GETTY.

EDMUND GETTY, only son of a Belfast merchant, was born in North Street in 1799. Little is known of his early years, but he entered into the service of the old Ballast Board (now the Harbour Commissioners), and became in due time their Secretary.

In 1831, as Vice-President of the Belfast Natural History Society, he gave an account of its origin and connection with the Belfast Museum. Devoted to literary and historical researches, he published in 1841 a remarkable historical novel, entitled *The Last King of Ulster*. His *Notices of Chinese Seals found in Ireland*, read before the Literary Society, was published in book form in 1850, and attracted much attention. His valuable *History of Belfast Harbour*, compiled for the Admiralty, and published by their authority in 1852, was intended as an introduction to a much more extensive work, which was never completed. A warm friend of Robert S. Macadam, he contributed to the *Ulster Journal of Archæology* several papers, including one mainly on the situation of the old Ford of Belfast, which excited much controversy. He died suddenly of heart disease in December 1857.

R. M. YOUNG.

Robert Patterson

ROBERT PATTERSON, F.R.S.

ROBERT PATTERSON, F.R.S., the subject of this notice, was, from 1830 up to the time of his death in 1872—a period of forty-two years—one of the most eminent, active and useful members of the Society.

Born in Belfast in 1802, he was the eldest son of Robert Patterson (who, settled in Belfast previously, had commenced business here in 1786) by his wife Catherine, daughter of David Jonathan Clarke of Dublin and Queen's County, Esquire, K.C., a lady of great ability and high culture.

Robert Patterson finished his school course at the then newly-opened Royal Belfast Academical Institution, which now famous old school has since sent many other distinguished men into the world, but few, if any, more so than himself. He subsequently, while at business, attended some classes at the Belfast College, which ceased to exist on the opening of Queen's College.

At the age of sixteen—later than was then customary—young Patterson entered his father's business, and served the usual seven years' apprenticeship. On his father's death in 1831 he became the head of the family, all of whom predeceased him; two of his brothers, however, William and David, having married and left issue.

Mr. Patterson early evinced that taste for Natural History, his devotion to which had so marked an influence on his subsequent life and friendships.

On 5th June, 1821, there met by invitation, at the house of Dr. James L. Drummond, seven young men, who then and there decided to form themselves into the Belfast Natural History Society, with Dr. Drummond as their first President. Robert Patterson, then nineteen years of age, was one of the seven.

The Society so founded above eighty years ago continues in our midst, it having, in the years 1830-31, erected the Musuem in College Square North, which is still its home. Mr. Patterson, who had at one time or other filled every office in it, was, in 1871, the recipient of an address (he having declined any more costly or substantial presentation) commemorating his fifty years unbroken membership of the council of the Society, his interest in which only terminated with his death.

Besides numerous contributions to the proceedings and journals of various learned societies in the three kingdoms, Mr. Patterson's principal published works were on *The Insects mentioned in Shakspeare* (1838); *Zoology for Schools*, Part I. *(Invertebrata)*, 1846; and Part II. *(Vertebrata)*, 1848. This work was undertaken for the purpose of endeavouring to spread and popularize the study of Natural History, in fact to endeavour to make it a regular part of the education that every person should receive, as the author had strong views as to the humanizing and refining effect that such studies have on the young. Mr. Patterson's hopes in this respect were fully realized, for the books were taken up by the educational authorities in both England and Ireland, where they became regular class-books. They were well and attractively illustrated, and for a lengthened period had a large sale and an immense circulation. Thousands of middle-aged and elderly men and women of the present day still acknowledge their indebtedness to him for at least some acquaintance with Natural History.

Mr. Patterson's next work was *First Steps to Zoology*, a more elementary work than the other, the production of which was undertaken at the request of the educational authorities; as was also the case with regard to an important set of ten large Zoological diagrams, planned by him, drawn by the best draughtsmen of the period, and published in the highest style of chromo-lithographic art by Day & Son of London. During all this time Mr. Patterson continued devoted to his business; and all the scientific and literary work above

referred to was done after business hours. As a recognition of his useful work he was, in 1859, elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, an unsought honour, but one which he highly appreciated.

Long prior to this, Mr. Patterson had, in 1833, married Mary Elizabeth, younger daughter of the late William Hugh Ferrar, Esq., Police Magistrate of Belfast, by whom he had a numerous family. Mrs. Patterson was an admirable and sympathetic helpmeet to her husband; and, while not deeply interested in his scientific pursuits, she shared to the full his love of literature; and both were poets of no mean order. Mr. Patterson's literary style and diction were fluent and good, without being florid; and he wrote and spoke pure English without any straining at effect. He never sought any public office, and declined an offer of the magistracy made to him. He was however, for a short time a member of the Corporation, and for a much longer period a member of the Harbour Board and of the committee of the Northern Bank.

Among his friends he numbered all the eminent British Zoologists of the three or four mid-century decades. Yarrell, Thompson, Forbes, Hyndman, Owen, Darwin, Carpenter, Ball, Jukes, Prince C. L. Bonaparte, Johnston, the two MacAdams, Spence, and Allman were some of them; and to the second named of the above brilliant group he acted as literary executor. He was a very early member of the British Association, for some time Secretary of the Zoological section, and acted as local Honorary Treasurer on the occasion of the first visit of the body to Belfast in 1852.

Courteous and gentle to all, a favourite in society on account of his conversational powers and a certain charm of manner difficult to describe, universally respected in public and revered and beloved in private life, Mr. Patterson passed away at his residence, College Square North, Belfast, on the 14th of February, 1872, in the seventieth year of his age.

ROBERT LLOYD PATTERSON.

JAMES MACADAM, F.G.S.

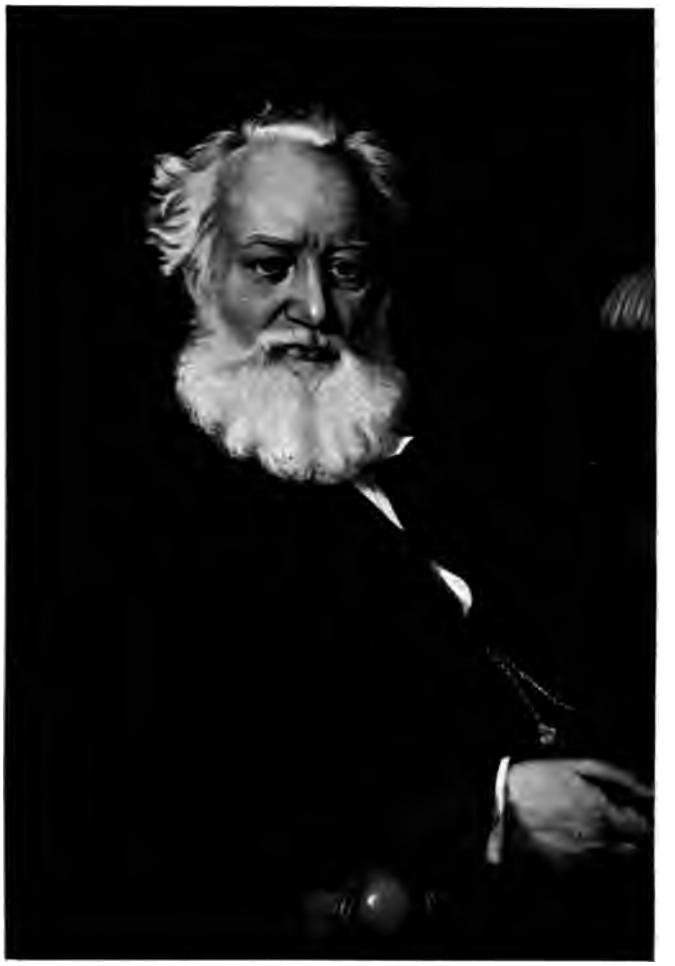
JAMES MACADAM, F.G.S., was the elder brother of the more widely-known Robert S. Macadam. He was born in 1801, at High Street, Belfast.

Educated for business pursuits, his whole tastes lay in the direction of Natural History, especially Geology. One of the founders of the Belfast Natural History Society in 1821, he contributed many valuable papers on his favourite subject, both to it and the *Geological Magazine.* He was a member of the Geological Societies of London and Dublin, and with his friends, Dr. James Bryce, F.G.S., and General Portlock, he did much to elucidate the complex Geology of the North of Ireland.

At several of the British Association meetings he acted as correspondent for the *Athenæum.*

Of a reserved and studious temperament, he took little part in public matters, but was well known for the high sense of honour and integrity which marked his business dealings. Never a robust man, he died at his residence, College Square East, in 1861. He was President of the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society at the time of his decease, like his friend William Thompson, the Irish Naturalist.

R. M. YOUNG.



J. Scott Porter

days with regret of the disappearance of schools like Doherty's, where boys could acquire an elementary acquaintance with the classics—a privilege denied in the National Schools which superseded them.

After his mother's death in 1809, he was sent to the school of a Mr. Stephenson, in Limavady, where he studied—but only English—till August 1812, when he was sent to Londonderry, where the Rev. George Hay and the Rev. William Moore conducted a classical school in Artillery Lane. Here he remained as a day-pupil for one year, during which he lodged in the house of a Mrs. Boggs, having charge of his brother William—four years his junior—and of the accounts and expenditure for both, though himself not yet eleven years old. After the first year, a vacancy in the school allowed of his admission as a boarder, and he so remained until 1817. During this period of almost five years his mind and character developed apace. In classical studies he read (that is, in his case, he learned thoroughly and completely) Ruddiman's Grammar, Corderey's Colloquies, Selectæ Sententiæ, Cornelius Nepos, Ovid, Sallust, Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Juvenal; Bell's Grammar, the Greek Testament, Lucian, and Homer.

But these were not his only studies. For instance, at the examinations, when the pupils got up a play, he took a part, and was favourably received as Alonzo in "The Revenge," and as Count Sans-Château in "The Horse and the Widow." He also learned to manage a boat on the Foyle; and, it is said, never shirked an invitation to a pugilistic encounter. Indeed, he acquired both skill and reputation in affairs of that sort, of which he sometimes bore inconvenient traces. An old lady to whom he was paying a visit one day—a great friend of his family—opened her purse and produced a guinea, which she showed to him, and then returning it to its receptacle said: "John, I had intended to give you this, but that disgraceful black eye prevents my doing so." The disappointment to an impecunious boy may be imagined.

Speaking of impecuniosity, it will be readily conceived that to keep John Scott at school, away from home, was a heavy drain upon

the resources of the little parsonage. His step-mother deserves the chief credit for this. She knew his great talent, and felt that at any sacrifice it ought to be fostered; and in justice to him, it must be said that to her and his father he did a son's duty in repaying their loving care in after life.

It must have been during this period that an event happened which might have altered the whole tenor of his life. Bolivar's struggle for freedom in South America was then firing the souls of lovers of liberty in the old world; and John Scott Porter felt the thrill of sympathetic enthusiasm so keenly, that he sent in an application to join one of the bands of volunteers who were enrolled in the old country; but, to his great disappointment, he was refused as being too young.

In June 1817 he was sent to Belfast Academical Institution—half a college, half a school—where, partly as student and partly as usher to Dr. Montgomery, one of the headmasters, he spent some years of preparation for the profession he had chosen—his father's. His college course was broken by an absence of two years, during which he was tutor to the family of a Mr. Handy, in County Kilkenny, where he was most kindly treated, and where he learned many country pursuits. Mr. Handy had so high an opinion of his talents that he offered to defray all the expenses of his preparation for and call to the Bar, believing that his vocation lay in that direction; but the youth, with gratitude, declined the generous proposal.

In Belfast he carried off every college prize that was available, and his family have numbers of his medals and book premiums. She who was afterwards his wife first saw him on the occasion of a public distribution of prizes in the common hall of the institution—a pale sallow youth, very slight in figure, with coal-black hair and large prominent eyes—called down time after time, amid applause, to receive more and more prizes, till he was almost overburdened by them. For a year he was usher in the old Belfast Academy, of which the venerable Dr. Bruce was headmaster.

In 1825 Mr. Porter received an invitation from the old Dissenting

Congregation of Carter Lane, London, to become their pastor, and accepted it. For some six years he laboured there, forming the closest ties of friendship with many of his parishioners, ties which lasted all his life. Amongst these were the grandfather and father of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, and many others of old Nonconformist stock.

In 1831 Mr. Porter was invited to become the junior minister of the First Presbyterian Congregation, Belfast. This call he accepted (he had previously been licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Bangor); and two years later (8th October, 1833) he married Margaret, eldest daughter of Dr. Andrew Marshall, R.N., of Belfast. There never was a happier marriage. The greater part of his energy for the remainder of his long life was devoted to the service of the Church to which he belonged and the congregation he loved. This is not the place to dwell upon these matters. Suffice it to say that he was, as a preacher, earnest, and deemed eloquent and effective; and, as a pastor, he was devoted to his work, especially among the poorer and humbler members of his flock, who found in him a ready and prudent adviser, and frequently a generous benefactor. It was one of his chief joys to find his congregation growing and prospering; the galleries of the old church, which were almost empty when he joined it, being filled at the close of his ministry. With his colleagues, the Rev. William Bruce, and afterwards the Rev. Alexander Gordon, he was always on terms of close sympathy, and their co-operation was ever cordial.

In 1834 a public discussion was held in the Rosemary Street Meeting-house, on the subject of the Doctrine of the Trinity, between Mr. Porter and the Rev. Daniel Bagot, afterwards Dean of Dromore, and the proceedings attracted much public attention and crowded audiences. Whether such conflicts ever produce that kind of good which is aimed at may be doubted. They certainly make few converts. This particular controversy, however, was carried on in a manner satisfactory to the friends of each of the disputants; and the

report of the proceedings was afterwards published in an authenticated edition. It is pleasant to record that the relations between Dean Bagot and Mr. Porter were of the most courteous and kindly nature, and so remained till the death of the latter. He had, indeed, many controversies, but few enemies.

After the Bagot discussion, Mr. Porter's friends presented him with a substantial pecuniary testimonial, the proceeds of which were invested in the purchase of the lease of Nos. 15 and 16 College Square East, Belfast, in the latter of which he passed the best years of his life. He also built an addition to it, in which, for many years, he kept a day-school, always well attended. As a teacher he was efficient and successful. One trait in his character is still remembered by his old pupils with pleasure. Though a strict disciplinarian, he never punished boys for quarrels when these had been settled by a fair fight. In educational matters he was exacting; and his chief fault was a failure to make adequate allowance for stupidity or slowness of intellect.

Mr. Porter was, in 1838, appointed Professor of Biblical Criticism, and afterwards of Hebrew and the cognate languages (including Syriac, Chaldee, and Arabic), to the Nonsubscribing Presbyterian Association, with a Government endowment of £150 per annum. He was also, for a time, unpaid Dean of Residences for the same Association in Queen's College, Belfast.

His published writings were numerous, and comprised, besides sermons and religious and theological essays, treatises on the Metrical System of Weights and Measures, on National Education in Ireland, and other topics of general interest. His chief work is *The Principles of Textual Criticism* (1848), an octavo volume, the result of much labour and original research, and abreast of the scholarship of the time. For a published sermon on the authenticity of the fourth Gospel he received the warm thanks of the Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore—afterwards Primate of Ireland. Mr. Porter's learning was extensive and profound. Indeed, there are few branches of knowledge with which he was not adequately acquainted; and in languages his

proficiency was very great. Besides the Semitic languages already mentioned, in which he was a proficient, his knowledge of Greek and Latin was exceptionally wide. Latin he wrote with ease, accuracy, and elegance; French and Italian he knew thoroughly; and German and Spanish he read with fluency, though it is not known that he wrote them, save for merely educational purposes. Of Irish he was a student, though never a proficient.

In the public life of Belfast he was in matters non-political a well-known figure. The old Poorhouse (Belfast Charitable Society), the Linen Hall Library, the Belfast General Hospital, and other institutions of a charitable and educational nature enlisted his sympathy and service; but his chief delight was in the affairs of his own church, its schools, its musical service, and in the Domestic Mission to the Poor, founded and carried on under its auspices and those of the Second Congregation, then meeting also in Rosemary Street.

The Belfast Literary Society was, it may be truly said, kept alive for some years by his personal exertions. Several times its President, and for a long period its Secretary, he took a keen delight in its meetings; and the present writer has known him, after "a really good meeting" (that is, one at which an interesting paper had been followed by an adequate conversational discussion), as much pleased as if some piece of choice good-fortune had happened to himself. Edmund Getty, Robert Patterson, George Crawford Hyndman, Robert Shipboy MacAdam, James MacAdam, were among the most regular attendants in his time; and there were special occasions when persons of even greater eminence were present. The late Dr. Reeves, M.R.I.A., afterwards Dean of Armagh, and subsequently Bishop of Down, told the writer of these lines, many years after, that amongst the pleasantest memories of his life, was the recollection of some evenings at John Scott Porter's house; in particular, one or two meetings at which the Most Rev. Dr. Denvir, Roman Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor, read and discussed papers on scientific subjects. Dr. Reeves contributed to the work of the Society some of the results of his ripe

antiquarian scholarship; and none appreciated the treasures of his store more highly than Mr. Porter, who shared his tastes to the full. The pages of the *Ulster Journal of Archæology* contain valuable contributions from Mr. Porter; notably, a series of articles on the O'Cahans of Cinachta, which excited some interest amongst local archæologists.

John Scott Porter died on the 5th July, 1880 (at Lenoxvale, where he had resided with his brother William for some years), after a lingering illness, during which he endured much suffering with perfect patience. His wife had died little more than a year before. Of eleven children, five survived him, and four still survive.

His striking features are preserved in a fine portrait, by the late Mr. Crawford, presented to him by the members of his congregation in 1873, and now a highly-prized possession of his family. This portrait has been excellently engraved. The distinguishing characteristic of Mr. Porter's mind was its clearness, directness, and decision. It is believed that these qualities are expressed in the picture, in which, too, can be traced somewhat of that frankness of address and quick sense of humour which made him an interesting personality and a delightful companion.

A. M. P.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Naturalist (1805-52), was the eldest son of William Thompson of Wolfhill, whose family, originally belonging to Essex, had for many generations been settled in the neighbourhood of Belfast. His mother was Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Robert Callwell* and Catherine, second child of Nathaniel M'Gee of Newbridge, afterwards Lismoyne. Thompson owed his first introduction to Natural History to a copy of Bewick's *British Birds* belonging to his schoolfellow, William Sinclair, in whose father's office he spent five years for the purpose of learning the linen business. But it was not till he retired from business, in which he had been engaged on his own account for six years (1826-32), that he was able to devote himself wholly to science.

Except during a tour on the continent (1826) with his cousin, George Langtry of Fortwilliam, his earlier studies had been almost confined to observations made while hunting or shooting. His first paper, *The Birds of the Copeland Islands*, was read in 1827 before the Natural History Society of Belfast, which he had joined in the previous year. In 1833 he was elected a Vice-President of this Society, and in 1843 succeeded Dr. Drummond as its President, and for the remaining nine years of his life was annually re-elected.

In 1841 he accompanied Captain Graves, of H.M.S. "Beacon," on a survey tour to the Ægean, and returned from Athens by land, keeping as usual a journal of all he saw.

Little can be told of a life so uneventful. Outside Natural History his interests were mainly literary. His chief work, *The Natural History of Ireland—Birds* (three vols.; Henry Bohn, London), was

* This Robert Callwell was father of Robert Callwell of Lismoyne, who was member of Committee of the Linen Hall Library from 1792.

published 1849-51. He did not live to complete it, or even to arrange the materials he had collected. A fourth volume, *Mammalia, Reptiles, &c.*, appeared after his death, edited (with a memoir by Robert Patterson) from MS. journals and notes. These notes (since collected in a volume by his brother, the late James Thompson of Macedon), though beautifully written, were merely slips of paper of strangely different sizes and almost without arrangement. In addition he contributed about a hundred papers to various scientific journals, adding a very considerable number of species to the fauna of Ireland. His portrait is to be found in Ransome's *Scientific Portraits.* At least ten new species were named in his honour by other naturalists. In addition to the memoir mentioned above, there is an account of his life by Dr. Norman Moore in the *National Dictionary of Biography.*

CHARLES KNOX POOLER.

*** The present representative of William Thompson's family is Lieut.-Col. H. S. Thompson (late Royal Marine Light Infantry), Kirby Lodge, Cambridge.

ROBERT S. MACADAM.

ROBERT SHIPBOY MACADAM was born in 1808 at his father's house in High Street, Belfast. Educated at the Royal Academical Institution, he served his time with his father to the hardware business, and learned Irish in travelling through the country for the firm. His knowledge of languages was exceptional, and he added Spanish to the thirteen already acquired when upwards of seventy years old.

As a philologist he was on intimate terms with John O'Donovan, Sir W. Wilde, Dr. Hincks, and Bishop Reeves. His library was noteworthy for Irish MSS. and rare antiquarian works. As the result of bringing together a unique collection of Irish antiquities at the Belfast Museum, on the occasion of the visit of the British Association in 1852, he commenced the issue of the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, which appeared for nine years. Under his learned editorship, and assisted by many able contributors, the journal was much appreciated by a large circle of readers, and gave an impetus to the proper study of archæology, which is still recognised. He was an active member of the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society, and to the last took a lively interest in all antiquarian matters. In partnership with his brother James, a large business was carried on by him at the Soho foundry, where turbines and pumps, some invented by Professor James Thomson, were largely made, and erected in Egypt, the West Indies, and elsewhere. His latter years were clouded by business troubles, and he died in 1895, and was buried at Newtownbreda.

R. M. YOUNG.

JOHN GRATTAN.

JOHN GRATTAN was a native of Dublin, where he was born in 1800. After receiving a sound education there, he came to Belfast in 1825, where he commenced to practise as a druggist. At this time his knowledge of practical chemistry led him to introduce the now world-wide known aerated waters, which for many years were exclusively manufactured by the firm of Grattan & Co. His son-in-law (Mr. R. W. Pring) assisted him to perfect his invention. He married Miss Harriet Shaw, and had a family of three daughters. His tastes were scientific, and he contributed various papers to the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society, of which he was an office-bearer for many years. His researches on human crania, found in the vicinity of ancient Irish round towers, were of special interest, and a craniometer, invented by himself, and figured in the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, attracted much attention from anthropologists. He also devoted attention to phrenology, and formed a large collection of casts. His death took place at his residence, Coolgreany, Fortwilliam Park, in 1871.

R. M. YOUNG.

THOMAS ANDREWS, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.,

VICE-PRESIDENT OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.

MY father, Dr. ANDREWS, was born in Belfast, at 3, Donegall Square South, on 19th December, 1813, and was educated at the Belfast Academy and the Royal Academical Institution. His early taste for science received much encouragement from Dr. James M'Donnell, the distinguished physician of this town; and during the winter of 1828-9 he studied chemistry at the University of Glasgow under Professor Thomas Thomson. In 1830 he went to France, and made an extensive walking tour through Auvergne. On coming to Paris he was admitted to the laboratory of M. Dumas, whose acquaintance he had the pleasure of renewing on subsequent visits. In the following spring my father entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he studied for four years. He completed his medical course in Edinburgh University, and was admitted to the degree of M.D. in August 1835.

He had already published several papers in the *Philosophical Magazine*—the first in 1829, before he was sixteen, *On the Action of a Flame urged by the Blow-pipe on other Flames.* On his return from Edinburgh he commenced practice. His advice was always freely given to the poor; and during the famine in 1847 he laboured assiduously among those stricken down by typhus. He was appointed in 1835 Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Academical Institution, was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy in 1839, and joined the Chemical Society as an original member in 1841.

In 1844 he was awarded the Royal Medal for his paper *On the Thermal Changes accompanying Basic Substitutions*, which was communicated to the Royal Society by Faraday. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1849.

In 1842 he married Jane Hardie, daughter of Major Walker, 42nd Highlanders. Three years later he was appointed Vice-President of Queen's College, Belfast, and in 1849, when the College was opened, Professor of Chemistry. At the meeting of the British Association in this town in 1852, he was President of the Chemical section, an office which he again held at the Edinburgh meeting in 1871.

His first paper on *Ozone* appeared in the *Philosophical Transactions* in 1856. He showed "that ozone, from whatever source derived, is one and the same body . . . and is not a compound body, but oxygen in an altered or allotropic condition." He pursued the subject farther in collaboration with his colleague, Professor P. G. Tait, whose recent death his friends and the scientific world have to deplore, and in 1860 their paper *On the Volumetric Relations of Ozone* was published in the same *Transactions*.

Soon after this my father commenced his experiments on gases under high pressures, and his paper *On the Continuity of the Gaseous and Liquid States of Matter* was selected by the Royal Society as the Bakerian Lecture for 1869. After describing minutely his experiments and defining the critical temperature of a gas, he draws the conclusion that "the ordinary gaseous and ordinary liquid states are only widely separated forms of the same condition of matter, and may be made to pass into one another by a series of gradations so gentle that the passage shall nowhere present any interruption or breach of continuity." His next paper, *On the Gaseous State of Matter*, was again selected as the Bakerian Lecture in 1876, and his latest experiments were published in a posthumous paper *On the Properties of Matter in the Gaseous and Liquid States under various conditions of Temperature and Pressure.* For a fuller account of my father's scientific work, I may refer the reader to the Memoir by Professor Tait and Professor Crum Brown, prefixed to the collected edition of his *Scientific Papers.*

In 1850 my father was elected a member of the Belfast Literary Society, over which he presided in 1866-7. Among the papers read before it, I may mention his historical sketch of Heidelberg Castle, his

review of the writings and discoveries of Faraday, and his summary of ancient and modern views of the constitution of matter.

His views on University education and training are embodied in the *Studium Generale*, published in 1867.

My father visited France in 1875. He received a gratifying reception at the French Academy, before which he read an account of his pressure experiments, published in the *Comptes Rendus*, 9th August, 1875. He also attended the French Association for the advancement of Science at Nantes, and was made a Vice-President of the Chemical section.

In the following year (1876) he presided over the meeting of the British Association at Glasgow.

He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the Universities of Edinburgh, Dublin, and Glasgow; he was also an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and corresponding member of several foreign societies.

My father resigned in 1879 the offices of Vice-President and Professor of Chemistry in the Queen's College. The remaining years of his life were spent at Fortwilliam Park, Belfast, where he died on 26th November, 1885. A granite obelisk marks his grave in Belfast Cemetery.

ELIZABETH ANDREWS.

W. NEILSON HANCOCK, LL.D., Q.C.

"YOU can know at what time of life a man has made acquaintance with those who meet him by the manner of their address. My family and school and college companions call me Neilson (pronounced Nelson); those who made my acquaintance after I left college call me Professor Hancock; my colleagues in the service of Her Majesty call me Dr. Hancock."

The remark made to me in casual conversation was, in fact, a summary of the three parts into which his life was divided: student and scholar; professor and barrister; eminent statistician and social reformer. It was also indicative of his mode of thought. With a Sherlock Holmes kind of induction, he was wont to build up a rapid generalization from small facts which were to him significant of much.

He was born on the 22nd of April, 1820. He was sent when a lad of ten years of age as a boarder to the Rev. Dr. Montgomery, at the Royal Belfast Academical Institution. In 1834 he was transferred to the Dungannon Royal School. He was dux of his school at Dungannon. In 1838 he entered Trinity College, Dublin. He had a distinguished college course, culminating in a Senior Moderatorship (gold medal) at his degree.

Though in college he principally devoted himself to mathematics, he was attracted to the then expanding science of Political Economy, which Archbishop Whately had made his own, and obtained, by examination, the professorship in Trinity College, founded and endowed by the Archbishop. Being called to the bar, he studied jurisprudence with eager zest, and was appointed, on the creation of the Queen's University, Professor of Political Economy and Jurisprudence in Belfast College. The course of his life was shaped for him by this appointment.

He practically ceased to practice at the bar, and devoted himself to social questions, and was an ardent advocate for reforms in the then existing system of jurisprudence in these countries. Associated with him, both in his economic studies and in his zeal for law reform, were Dr. Ingram and Dr. (afterwards Mr. Justice) Lawson, and it would be interesting, if there were time and space, to trace the history of the economic and legal reforms in which these eminent men took a part. It would come, I think, as a surprise to many what rapid, or comparatively rapid, strides were made during their time, and in great part owing to their exertions.

He was Secretary to the Endowed Schools Commission, and he had a band of assistants, then young men, most of whom attained distinction in later days. His Honor the late Judge Ross was one of them.

Hancock was, at a later period, the Irish Secretary to the English and Irish Law and Chancery Commission, the object of which was to inquire into the law in both countries, with a view to assimilating the laws in each, and with a view to suggesting reforms. He devoted himself to it with great ardour, and many valuable contributions on various parts of jurisprudence are to be found in the report. The writers of these special reports nearly all became distinguished subsequently in their profession.

He was frequently applied to by the Government for special reports on particular questions, sometimes by the Prime Minister, sometimes by the Lord Lieutenant, and sometimes by the Chief Secretary. It was largely on his report that the Land Act of 1870 was framed, and I have often, when acting as his assistant, posted, on my way home from his study, between three and four o'clock in the morning, a memorandum which I had written out, for his handwriting was undecipherable save to a few, of whom I was one, and I have read his admirable analysis of facts reported in *The Times* of the day but one following in the report of a speech in the Commons or in the Lords.

In all his works and reports he was a sincere patriot. The orthodox doctrines of political economy, if applied rigidly in Ireland, would, he

early saw, lead to startling results. He set himself to reconcile the tenets of the economist with the needs of the country. This he called Applied Political Economy.

If *laissez-faire* is sound economic teaching, then all interference by the State, either as regards landlord and tenant, or employer and workman, is wrong. His method of getting rid of the difficulty was characteristic, and in the main sound, though modern statesmen have gone much farther. The real obstacle to prosperity and freedom of contract in Ireland is legislative interference. Interfere with the interferers, remove legislative hindrances, and then let freedom of contract prevail. A tenant is not free so long as the law enables a landlord to confiscate his improvements. Remove the legal wrong. Recognise tenant-right. He was therefore the ardent champion of tenant-right. He, with his brother John, agent for Lord Lurgan, worked for it by arguments, instances, evidence at commissions, in season and out of season, always advocating it on economic grounds.

And so throughout the social questions that agitate Ireland. His doctrine was the doctrine of Political Economy. His remedy was the remedy of the reformer.

It was as a statistician, however, that he attained greatest eminence. He read the lessons of statistics in a way few can attain to. Like a bank clerk who will not let a penny on any side of the account remain unexamined, he was not content till the final adjustment showed that the conclusion was right. He was assailed of course, but I had opportunities of following his methods, which but few enjoyed, and I knew him, careful, intrepid, and scrupulously honest. He edited for many years the *Judicial and Criminal Statistics of Ireland*, prefacing the returns of each year by a special report.

He did good service to his country. He was sensitive to a degree, and did not fully disclose himself to the general public. He was accordingly not appreciated up to his worth, save by those who knew him intimately. By them he was beloved.

His wife was a daughter of the philanthropist James Haughton, and

their married life was a continued idyl. She survived him a few years. He died on the 10th of July, 1888, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Professor James Thomson of Glasgow.

I would not say that in a literary society he was quite at home. He cared little for the form. His only contribution to this Society was on a *Reform of the Law of Partnership.* He was too keen for the truth and the fact, for reform, for moral worth, for sound policy, to trouble much about the artistic grouping of his facts, or the phrasing of his theories. But he had, all the same, that nervous force of language, which comes by nature, not by art, to any man who thinks clearly and earnestly on great questions.

Those who care to know more of him will find an appreciative memoir of him, contributed to the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society on the 22nd of January, 1889, by his friend J. K. Ingram, LL.D., S.F.T.C.D., and a complete list of his writings will be found in the memoir.

W. H. DODD.

JOSEPH JOHN MURPHY.

MR. JOSEPH JOHN MURPHY'S literary work was, for the most part, in a region which lay outside popular notice. Amongst the philosophical thinkers of the latter portion of last century he held no mean place. In particular, he devoted his great mental powers to the solution of those religious problems which have ever encompassed humanity, and undoubtedly he contributed largely towards a more reasonable apprehension of the essentials of the Christian faith.

In addition to numerous papers or memoirs written for sundry literary and scientific societies, he published one volume of poetry and also three dealing with scientific subjects. Of the latter, *Habit and Intelligence*, composed in 1869, is in large part an argument, adopting generally the evolution doctrine of Darwin, at that period rather new and not so widely accepted as it is now. Much of the book, however, consists of discussions on portions of Darwin's system, objecting very decidedly to the idea that animal and vegetable life can be the mere outcome of "spontaneous variety"; then coming to the conclusion that evolution of life from non-living matter is impossible, or at least a chimera. Mr. Murphy depreciates, in the course of his discussion, the magnitude of the importance of the "selection of the fittest" factor in the evolution process.

A second edition, issued in 1879, was so only in name, being rather an expansion of the first, eliminating some portions of it, and full of references to those points of mental science treated at length in his second book, *The Scientific Bases of Faith*, published in 1872, and never re-issued. This work Mr. Murphy himself regarded as his principal and most valuable contribution to knowledge. In any short notice such as this, it would be impossible to give an adequate idea of its scope. However, it is right to intimate that it is more of the nature of exposition than of argument, though argument is by no means

wanting, exhibiting large and acute powers of perception on matters not generally supposed to be very clear of discernment. In vigorous definition of terms it must indeed be admitted that this work is somewhat lacking, though the writer has been by no means unsuccessful when systematically devoting himself to such. Whatever opinion may be held upon this and minor points, *The Scientific Bases of Faith* deservedly claims respect as a sincere attempt to show how the leading Christian doctrines may be regarded in harmony with the doctrine of evolution.

The last book which Mr. Murphy published is entitled *Natural Selection and Spiritual Freedom.* In part it is an impeachment of a very conspicuous work by the late Professor Drummond—*Natural Law in the Spiritual World.* This volume, however, as a whole, consists of eleven distinct essays, most of them previously printed in periodical magazines, and reproduced here in a collected form. All of them are interesting, and more than one can claim a large measure of originality. Issued from the press in 1893, it proved the writer's last literary undertaking. Within six months he died, early in the year 1894.

Sonnets, and other Poems—a small volume of 150 pages—was published in 1890. It contains the reflections often expressed in graceful form of a delicate and thoughtful mind.

To his friends, Mr. Murphy was the perfect type of a Christian philosopher. The service of his mind he offered to his Maker, with the assured conviction that such is acceptable to Him who made man in His own image. Even to the last, his thoughts were busy with those perplexing problems which beset men here. In middle life he bore the loss of fortune with uncomplaining fortitude. To him it chiefly mattered that so he had the less to offer for works of faith and charity. A simple-hearted courteous gentleman, one of the oldest members of the Literary Society, in which to the last he took the keenest interest, his life, unobtrusive, diligent, self-sacrificing, had a real value for the great city in which his lot was cast.

RICHARD W. SEAVER.

CHARLES PARSONS REICHEL,

BISHOP OF MEATH.

CHARLES PARSONS REICHEL was born on November 20, 1816, at the Moravian settlement of Fulnec in Yorkshire, being the only child of Karl Friedrich Reichel, a German immigrant and pastor of the settlement, and his wife, Hannah Parsons, a Yorkshire lady. His ancestors in the male line had been ordained ministers either of the Lutheran or of the Moravian Church, in unbroken succession as far back as the Thirty Years' War.

When he was twelve years old, the family went to America, his father having accepted the pastorate of the German settlement at Lancaster in Pennsylvania. This change gave an immense stimulus to the physical and mental powers of the delicate and overstudious boy, and perhaps saved his life. In 1832 they returned to Europe, in consequence of his mother's death. In 1835 he proceeded to the University of Berlin and studied theology for three years in preparation for the ministry under Hengstenberg, Neander and Petermann. His health, however, broke down, and he had to leave without a degree, but not before he had made himself an accomplished Hebrew and Syriac scholar. His father having now settled at Ballymena in Ireland, he entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1839, through the generosity of a wealthy friend who paid his college fees, and read classics, winning a classical scholarship in 1841 and graduating as senior classic the following year—the first that ever did so without verse composition; he was also awarded the Berkeley Greek Medal. He then turned to mathematics with a view to a fellowship, which he would probably have gained but for a serious accident which prostrated him for six months. A college friend (Dean MacDonnell of Peterborough) describes him as "the best educated man I ever knew leave the university."

Not only had university study made him a first-rate classical and Semitic scholar and a good mathematician, but as a boy he had learned music thoroughly in the German fashion, and while in America had gained an insight into scientific method by mastering the subject of chemistry theoretically and practically, as far as it was then carried.

In 1846 he was ordained deacon and later priest. In 1847 he became curate of St. Mary's, a poor and populous Dublin parish, where he remained for nearly four years—years of hard and dangerous work, embracing as they did the Irish famine and the cholera epidemic. In 1850 he accepted the Chair of Latin in the new Queen's College at Belfast, and during fourteen years exercised much influence both in the college and also in the town, where his power as a preacher gave him a commanding position. The college staff at that time was of unusual brilliance, containing men like Thomas Andrews, G. L. Craik, P. G. Tait, and Wyville Thomson. In 1854 he married Mary Brown McCracken, of an old Belfast family. Six children were the result of this union, of whom four died early in life and two survive. In 1854 he delivered the Donnellan lectures at Trinity College, his subject being *The Nature and Offices of the Church*, and in 1858 was made Doctor of Divinity by his old university.

In 1864 Lord Carlisle, the then Viceroy, gave him the living of Mullingar, avowedly as the first step to higher preferment, but died before this intention could be realized. The eleven years of this incumbency covered the troubled period of Disestablishment (1870) and Revision (1872), and were disturbed by agrarian and religious terrorism. In consequence of the part he took in exposing the system of "altar denunciations," then prevalent in Westmeath, which had led to more than one murder, his life was threatened, and he was for some time under police protection and in considerable danger.

Apart from parochial duties, which in Mullingar were specially heavy, he was mainly occupied partly with the work of the Revision Committee, in connection with which he made an exhaustive and laborious investigation into the history of the Ordinal and the system

of Sacramental Confession, and partly with the controversy on scientific determinism, which arose out of Professor Tyndal's address to the British Association at Belfast, and in which he took a leading part. It was the latter which first brought him into prominence as a preacher in England, where he delivered, in Norwich Cathedral, part of a series of sermons on Christian evidences, organized by the late Dean Goulburn.

In 1875 he was appointed Rector of Trim, the old cathedral town of the diocese, and Archdeacon of Meath. This change brought much needed relief, both physical and financial, and enabled him to provide better for the health of his wife, who ever since 1864 had been a chronic sufferer from hysteria. In 1876 Trinity College gave him the Chair of Ecclesiastical History, which he held for five years, when the strain became too great for him. During these years came recognition from the English universities. In 1876, and again in 1883, he was select preacher at Cambridge, and from 1880 to 1882 at Oxford. In 1882 his friend, Lord Plunket, then Bishop of Meath, conferred on him the titular deanery of Clonmacnois; and on Lord Plunket's translation in 1885 to the Primacy, he was chosen to succeed him in the bishopric a few weeks after Mrs. Reichel's sudden death. This he held till his death in 1894, residing first near Dunboyne and subsequently at Dundrum Castle on the outskirts of Dublin. This was a time of increasing ill health, and for the last two or three years he was unable to preach. He died at Bangor in North Wales, on March 29, 1894, and was buried at Whitechurch, Rathfarnham, beside his wife.

Dr. Reichel's chief intellectual characteristics were logical directness and force and surprising versatility. He was an omnivorous reader, and retained the pith of all he read. His parentage and education gave him a detachment of mind that preserved him from dependence on ecclesiastical or political party. His best thought went into his sermons, which were always written out at full length and generally at a single sitting, a method of composition eminently effective but no less exhausting. The following list contains most of those which have

been published in book form: *The Trinity and the Athanasian Creed*, 1854; *The Nature and Offices of the Church*; *The Lord's Prayer and Other Sermons*, 1855; *Six Lectures on the Book of Common Prayer*; *Sermons on Christian Evidences*, preached in Norwich Cathedral, 1875; *The Origins of Christianity and Other Sermons*, preached before the University of Oxford, 1882; *The History and Claims of the Confessional*, 1883; *Cathedral and University Sermons*, 1891. Many others also appeared from time to time in pamphlet form. In 1899 a further volume, containing other unpublished sermons, together with a memoir based on personal recollections, was brought out by his son.

His theological attitude was historical rather than metaphysical—the maintenance of the faith *once for all* delivered to the saints. He had, however, no sympathy with the Tractarian movement, which he regarded as tending to mediæval rather than to primitive practice, and as tolerant of methods of interpretation hardly consistent with intellectual honesty. Private judgment he regarded less as a right than as a duty. He felt bitterly the hostility shown by the English High Church party to the Irish Church in its hour of trial, and contrasted with it the very different measure meted out to the American Church, though the changes in the American Prayer Book were far more revolutionary than those in the Irish. His theological views coincided with those of no recognised party. On the one hand he held a high view of the sacraments and the visible Church; on the other he rejected the High Anglican doctrine of the divine right of episcopacy and the sacerdotal view of the priesthood. He disliked legalism in theology, whether appearing in the forensic justification of the Evangelical or the apostolical succession of the Tractarian.

His special contribution to theological research was the demonstration of the unprimitive character of Sacramental Confession and the use in the formula of ordination of the words from St. John, "Receive the Holy Ghost: whose sins ye remit," etc. This appeared first in a paper entitled *Shall we Alter the Ordinal?* and afterwards in a sermon preached in all three university pulpits on *The History and Claims of*

the Confessional. Of the character of this piece of work it is sufficient to say that the main conclusions have recently been endorsed by the conference on Auricular Confession of representative High Churchmen and Low Churchmen. He was also one of the first to recall to the minds of his contemporaries the fact—never lost sight of by the Eastern Churches—that it was the resurrection and not the crucifixion that constituted the central historical fact for Christians. His life may be fitly summed up as an expression of his family motto—*Vitam impendere vero.*

H. R. REICHEL.

REV. EDWARD HINCKS, D.D.

IN this gallery of Ulidian worthies EDWARD HINCKS occupies a place by himself as a pioneer in the study of Assyriology and Egyptology. He was born in Cork on the 19th August, 1792. His father was the Rev. Thomas Dix Hincks, LL.D., who afterwards was well known in Belfast as the Headmaster of the classical school of the Royal Academical Institution. He was educated at home, and entered Trinity College, Dublin, becoming Scholar in 1810 and Fellow in 1813. He vacated his fellowship in 1819 on his succession to the college living at Ardtrea, and he was instituted to the rectory of Killyleagh, Co. Down, on the 22nd October, 1825. When in Ardtrea, in 1821, he had preached at Armagh and published a visitation sermon. In Killyleagh he settled down to the routine work of a country clergyman, improved his rectory house at a cost of £642, and entered with vigour into local controversies. With two other clergymen he entered into public discussion with the same number of Roman Catholic clergymen, and the proceedings were published in 1829. He also published a pamphlet on the Church Education question, and preached a sermon on the Ulster Revival.

It is a very interesting question how Dr. Hincks became interested in the then very obscure subjects of Assyriology and Egyptology. It appears from a statement made by a relative that he first devoted himself entirely to mathematics. Now, one of his earliest published works is *On the Years and Cycles used by the Ancient Egyptians*, which appeared in 1838. General chronology to any mathematician is a fascinating subject, and from it to all the most obscure problems of Assyriology and Egyptology is only one step. His daughter, in a letter, kindly placed at my disposal by Dr. Cecil Shaw, says: " He was one of the pioneers of Egyptian decipherment, and his contributions to that great work are now recognised as being of the highest value.

In later years his studies were entirely devoted to the Assyrian inscriptions. At one time he took part in a very interesting test suggested by Fox Talbot, who himself transcribed from a calendar of Tiglath Pileser, and sent copies at the same time to Sir Henry Rawlinson, Dr. Hincks, and Dr. Oppert, who were each to return the translations sealed to London, where a committee was appointed to open them. The four separate translations were found so much alike that it rejoiced the hearts of those who had been doubtful before of the trouble of the decipherments." Indeed the last word on the decipherment of any inscription was not said until, in addition to the replies from Paris and St. Petersburg, one had been received from Killyleagh, Co. Down, Ireland. It is simply marvellous what a lonely student in a country rectory was able to accomplish in these most obscure studies. Stanley Lane-Poole says that "he established a reputation of the first order amongst the pioneers of cuniform decipherment," and that he was first to employ the true method. Simultaneously with Rawlinson at Bagdad, at Killyleagh he discovered the Persian cuniform. Many other discoveries are to be noted in his articles. Layard says that "it is to Dr. Hincks we owe the determination of the numerals, and the determination of the name of Sennacherib and the name of Nebuchadnezzar—'three very important and valuable discoveries.' Though his views did not always meet with acceptance, there was no difference of opinion about the value of his researches and the soundness of his judgment."

His daughter says: "Before publishing his second book, Sir Henry Layard paid a visit to Killyleagh, and many hours were spent together in 'the study' over the inscriptions, but the younger man often gave up, and expressed his amazement at the unflagging energy with which Dr. Hincks pursued his studies.

"In society he was generally very silent and reserved, and his thoughts evidently far away, but when a congenial subject was started, his whole face was lit up, and his conversation became at once instructive and interesting."

He was invited to be present at the unrolling of a mummy, and when it was uncovered he rubbed his hands with delight, saying, "I think I know something about this gentleman, and I think I have met this gentleman's father before!"

A long series of his articles and papers is to be found in the British Museum Catalogue and the Catalogue of the Belfast Linen Hall Library. He died on Monday, December 3, 1866. Killyleagh was the birthplace of Sir Hans Sloan, the founder of the British Museum, and it is not a little remarkable that in the same place there lived in after years one of the principal interpreters of the ancient monuments preserved in that great institution.

C. SCOTT, M.A.

WILLIAM REEVES, D.D.,

BISHOP OF DOWN AND CONNOR AND DROMORE.

WILLIAM REEVES, D.D., was born of an old Irish stock at Charleville, Co. Cork, in 1815, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, being elected a Scholar of the House and graduating A.B. in 1833. Two years later he won the Berkeley Gold Medal and took his medical degree of M.B.

He was ordained in 1838 to the ministry of the Church of Ireland, and up to the age of 42 served as curate in country parishes. Together with the perpetual curacy of Ballymena, he held the post of principal of the Diocesan School in that town till 1857, when he was appointed to the vicarage of Lusk. In 1860 the Primate (Lord George Beresford) conferred upon him, "as a slight recognition of his literary merits," the office of librarian of Armagh Library. No position could have been more congenial to Dr. Reeves, and with Armagh—he was elected Dean in 1875—his affections and interests were inseparably entwined till his elevation to the episcopate in 1886.

Dr. Reeves was first and pre-eminently an Irish scholar; one of the most industrious and most capable of that group of antiquarians and historians who have worked with conspicuous success the rich veins of Irish lore. The mere enumeration of the various works with which his name is connected affords but a very limited idea of the extent of his labours. Their most characteristic quality was *accuracy*. No document bearing upon any point under discussion escaped his notice; no authority was ignored; no quotation or reference was left unverified.

Adamnan's *Vita S. Columbæ*, published by him in 1856, was pronounced by the unanimous verdict of those best qualified to judge the most valuable contribution ever made to the history of the early Celtic

Church. Three years previously, having discovered the celebrated *Book of Armagh*, lying, an almost unappreciated treasure, amongst the possessions of the Brownlow family, he became himself its purchaser at a cost of £300 from his slender resources, determined that this most unique of Irish MSS. should be preserved for Ireland.

Although denied the Chair of Ecclesiastical History in his own university, Dr. Reeves had acquired a European reputation, his literary distinction being recognised by the Royal Irish Academy (vice-president and president); Zurich Society of Antiquaries; the Society of Antiquarians, Scotland; the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain (honorary member); College of Physicians (honorary fellow); Literary Society, Belfast; Literary Club, Dublin (honorary member); University of Edinburgh (LL.D.) A second time (1869) his Alma Mater—*More Hibernico*—rejected his services when he was candidate for the post of librarian, Trinity College. From the Provost, however —Dr. Lloyd—he received a most sympathetic letter, regretting his non-success "for the sake of the university." In 1871 Dublin University, somewhat tardily, honoured itself by conferring on him the honorary degree of LL.D.

Dr. Reeves allowed himself in 1886 to be put in nomination for the vacant bishopric of Down and Connor and Dromore, with the hope—as his biography attests—that he might be elected to the Primacy, and thus be permitted to remain in his beloved Armagh. The episcopal bench decided otherwise, and Dr. Knox, then Bishop of Down, was chosen to be "Coarb of S. Patrick," Dr. Reeves succeeding as occupant of Jeremy Taylor's see. During an episcopate of six years, entered upon at the age of 71, amid duties at times uncongenial and unfamiliar, with an environment utterly dissimilar to that of his earlier life, the Bishop, by sheer weight of character, won the affection of many and the respect of all. Simple, courteous, dignified, of resolute will and striking presence, he ever sought to magnify not himself but his high office, bringing to it the same scrupulous exactitude which had characterized his literary work.

Bishop Reeves died in Dublin, 12th January, 1892, after a brief illness, and was buried under the familiar shadow of Armagh Cathedral. By his death Ireland lost a patriot son who knew, as perhaps none other, the whole story of her chequered history, and was well content to spend himself in rendering her past once more instinct with life: the Irish Church mourned a bishop whose episcopate was the gainer by having reflected upon it the honour that shone from a character whose goodness overshadowed its greatness.

RICHARD W. SEAVER.

JAMES THOMSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

JAMES THOMSON, LL.D., F.R.S., was born in College Square, Belfast, on the 16th of February, 1822. He was the eldest son of James Thomson, LL.D., the mathematical Headmaster in the Royal Belfast Academical Institution. Along with his brother William—now Lord Kelvin—his junior by two years, he received his early education entirely from his father. At the ages of 13 and 11 respectively the two boys, who were inseparable companions, entered the University of Glasgow, where their father had been appointed Professor of Mathematics. James's career in college was a distinguished one, and he took his degree of Master of Arts with honours at the age of 17. At this time (1840) the Chair of Civil Engineering and Mechanics—the first of its kind in the kingdom—was founded by Queen Victoria in Glasgow University; and James Thomson attended as a pupil the lectures of Professor Lewis Gordon, with a view of adopting engineering as a profession.

He was at this time in delicate health, and not strong enough for the hard work of an engineering apprenticeship, but he was busy with inventions of various sorts. In 1843 his health had so far recovered that he was able to commence his apprenticeship in the works of Messrs. Fairbairn, of Millwall, London, and Manchester. Ill health again intervened and brought this apprenticeship to a close, and for some years James Thomson was at home occupied with inventions and scientific discoveries. Among the first may be mentioned his vortex waterwheel, which is used to drive many mills throughout the north of Ireland; and among the latter, his explanation of the slow motion of semi-fluid masses, such as glaciers.

In 1851 Thomson settled in practice as a civil engineer in Belfast, where his sister, Mrs. William Bottomley—whose husband was also a president of this Society—was already living. In 1853 he married

Elizabeth, daughter of William John Hancock, J.P., of Lurgan, and sister of Dr. William Neilson Hancock. He was appointed Professor of Civil Engineering in Queen's College, Belfast, in 1857, and held the office until 1873, when he was appointed to a similar Chair in Glasgow.

During these years he took a great interest in the various societies of Belfast. He was a member of the Literary Society from 1853 until he left the town in 1873, when he was elected an honorary member; he was president in the session 1864-5; and he communicated many papers to the Society, a list of which will be found in the appendix. He also took an active part in the Philosophical Society, the Naturalists' Field Club, and in the Belfast Social Enquiry Society. A paper read by him before the last-named society on Public Parks was the means of procuring the Ormeau Park for the city of Belfast.

He held the Chair of Civil Engineering and Mechanics in Glasgow until 1889, when he was obliged to retire on account of the failure of his eyesight; but he was able to continue his scientific work until his death, after a very short illness, in 1892.

JAMES THOMSON.

SIR CHARLES WYVILLE THOMSON, LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

(1830–1882).

No habitué of Queen's College, Belfast, in the fifties and sixties of last century, could fail to be attracted by the bright, handsome face, clear-cut features, lithe, well-made, active figure, and breezy, inspiring presence of a youthful-looking professor, who was frequently to be seen either traversing cloister and hall with rapid, springy step, or busily working in the Natural History Museum. Dr. Wyville Thomson was, indeed, one of the youngest men who ever wore the professor's gown. He was a lecturer on botany at 19, and his life-work was ended while he was still in his prime.

He was one of the brilliant band of Scottish professors who did so much for Queen's College in its earlier days. The names of MacDouall, and Craik, and Tait, and McCosh will occur to the reader as other outstanding members of the group. His father was a surgeon in the East India Company's service, and the future professor was born at Linlithgow on 5th March, 1830. Educated at Merchiston Castle School and at the University of Edinburgh, his conspicuous aptitude for natural science led to his appointment in 1850 as Lecturer on Botany in King's College, Aberdeen, and in 1851 to his election as Professor of the same subject in Marischal College. In 1853 he became resident in Ireland, having been appointed to the Chair of Natural History in Queen's College, Cork. Next year he came to Belfast, to succeed Mr. (afterwards Sir) Fredk. McCoy as Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in Queen's College; and in 1860 he had added to his duties those of the professorship of Natural History, on the resignation of Professor George Dickie. After sixteen years'

service in Belfast, he was appointed in 1870 to the Chair of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, and this he held until his death in 1882. Such is the brief, bare outline of the career of one of the most cultured and accomplished men of our time, whose name is writ large in the annals of the scientific discoveries of the nineteenth century.

It was the good-fortune of the present writer to be brought into intimate contact with Thomson, first as a student under him at Belfast, and later on as Senior Scholar in Natural History, and graduate of the old Queen's University in that group of subjects. His familiar figure stands out vividly before the mind's eye to this day. He was one of the most delightful and interesting of lecturers; there was nothing of the Dr. Dryasdust about him. The table of his classroom was invariably covered with a profusion of specimens carefully selected from the Museum, or fresh plants collected by himself or his porter, and of these he made incessant use, handling them with great dexterity and carefully pointing out their characteristics. Chalk and blackboard were also turned to admirable account in his hands. Then, when spring came on, who that joined in the Saturday botanical excursions can ever forget them? Sometimes their scene was the bosky shades of Collin Glen, sometimes the Cave Hill, sometimes the banks of the Lagan. Thomson, with his vasculum slung on his shoulder, and the ribbons of his Glengarry cap streaming in the wind behind him, strode rapidly along at the head of his band of students, halting ever and anon to speak of the plants of note that were discovered. Then, as the afternoon wore on, professor and students would gather under the shade of some umbrageous tree, or on a mossy bank, while the treasures that had been collected were discussed along with the sandwiches for which the morning's ramble had prepared excellent appetites. Monday's lecture was always occupied with the results of these expeditions, and was by no means the least interesting or attractive of the week's prelections. Not a few men trace back their interest in the flora and fauna of this country, and in its

palæontological wealth, to the charm with which these subjects were invested in those days by the lectures and conversation of this delightful professor.

It was while living in Belfast that Thomson commenced the researches into the physical and biological conditions prevailing in the depths of the sea, with which his name will always be specially associated. In the summer of 1868 he and Dr. W. B. Carpenter made a series of valuable and fruitful investigations in the waters to the north of Scotland on board the gunboat "Lightning"; and in 1869, in company with John Gwynn Jeffreys, there was a similar expedition in the "Porcupine" off the west coast of Ireland and in the Bay of Biscay. The results of these voyages were given to the world in 1873 in Thomson's charming volume, *The Depths of the Sea.* These researches prepared the way for the great expedition of his life, the memorable voyage in the "Challenger," commenced in December 1872, and completed in May 1876, in the course of which not only was the globe carefully circumnavigated, but four of the great oceans—the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, and Antarctic—had the mysteries of their depths explored, and the strange forms of life by which they are peopled, examined, named, and classified, as they had never been before. Nearly 70,000 nautical miles were traversed in the course of this voyage, and an enormous mass of valuable material was collected, with the arrangement of which Thomson was occupied during the remainder of his life. The results were published in the magnificent series of fifty volumes of the "Narrative and Report," which are his noble and appropriate monument. Probably, however, the labours and anxieties of this remarkable voyage cost him his life. He was never the same after it. In 1879 he was seized by an illness, which his constitution, enfeebled by long toil, was unable to shake off. He returned to his native place to die, and on 10th March, 1882, his earthly career reached its end.

Thomson was undoubtedly one of the most notable men whom the Belfast Literary Society ever numbered among its members.

No one who knew him intimately, as it was the writer's good-fortune to do, can ever forget him.

He was married in 1853 to Miss Jane Ramage Dawson, eldest daughter of Adam Dawson, Esq., of Bonnington, Linlithgowshire. She survived him, as did also his only child, who entered the Indian Medical Service.

The numerous and high honours which were conferred upon Thomson would take too great space to recount here. He was knighted on the return of the "Challenger" expedition, and received honorary degrees from the Queen's University, Aberdeen, Dublin, and Jena. He was elected F.R.S. in 1869, and was a fellow of many other learned bodies. There is a marble bust of him in the University of Edinburgh, and a memorial window was erected in his memory in Linlithgow cathedral.

T. HAMILTON.

HENRY BURDEN.

THE subject of this memoir was born in Belfast in 1835, being the second son of Dr. William Burden, who was the first Professor of Midwifery in Queen's College, Belfast. His mother was the daughter of Alexander Mitchell, the blind engineer and inventor of the screw-pile. Dr. Burden began his working life in a mercantile house in Liverpool, but, giving this up after a few years, returned to Belfast and entered Queen's College with a view to graduating in medicine. His course there and in the university was very successful, as the many prizes and scholarships gained by him testify; closing his university career by becoming senior scholar in Anatomy and Physiology, and the year following holding the same position in Natural Science. In addition to his medical degrees of M.D., etc., he graduated M.A. with first-class honours and gold medal. He was admitted member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and held the Royal College of Physicians' (Ireland) diploma in State Medicine. After qualifying to practise medicine in 1860, Dr. Burden was for some years the Demonstrator in Anatomy in Queen's College and Assistant Physician to the Belfast Lying-in Hospital; he was also Pathologist to the Belfast Royal Hospital, which appointment he held until the time of his death. He was for some time Secretary to the Belfast Branch of the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund Society of Ireland, and ex-President of the Ulster Medical Society, before whose meetings he read from time to time papers forming valuable contributions to medical science. Dr. Burden was at the time of his death, and had been for many years, the Secretary of the Belfast Literary Society, in whose welfare he took a great interest, and was a very regular attendant at its meetings; he was also a member of the Royal Irish Academy. Dr. Burden's interest in literature and science was

not limited to these societies, and he took an active part in promoting the cause of education in every direction. Several of his lectures and scientific contributions attracted considerable attention: among these were a monograph on *Fossil Teeth* and one on *The Imperfections of the Human Eye.*

Dr. Burden married, in 1862, a daughter of Dr. Henry MacCormac of Belfast, and so was brother-in-law to Sir William MacCormac. He left a family of four sons and five daughters.

CHARLES MacDOUALL, LL.D.

CHARLES MACDOUALL, LL.D., was born near Edinburgh in 1813; was educated at the High School; entered Edinburgh University in 1826, and studied there under Dunbar, Pillans, John Wilson ("Christopher North"), Brunton, Chalmers, and others, with great diligence and success, Professor Dunbar stating that "he exemplified in the Greek classes such unwearied industry and varied scholarship as very few young men ever show." In 1843 he became a licentiate of the Church of Scotland, but was never ordained, and at the Disruption he joined the Free Church. His distinctions as a scholar and as a teacher (both privately and at the Edinburgh Academy) led to his election in 1847 by the Town Council to the Chair of Hebrew in his university; but the Edinburgh Presbytery of the Established Church applied for a Note of Suspension and Interdict, which the Lord Ordinary (Robertson) finally granted, and Professor MacDouall resigned, publishing the lecture he had prepared as his inaugural address, with a preface in which he referred with unaffected dignity to his exclusion by a strict enforcement of the Act of 1707.

In 1849 he was appointed by the Crown Professor of Latin in Queen's College, Belfast; and in the following year he was, at his request, transferred to the Chair of Greek; and, though he had offers of preferment at home and abroad, he retained his connection with Queen's College, Belfast, and with Queen's University in Ireland, till 1878, when advancing blindness compelled him to retire from the scene of his faithful and loving labours.

His merit as a classical and an oriental scholar was widely recognised. In 1858 Edinburgh University gave him the degree of LL.D.; he was made a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, England, and of Oriental societies in Greece, France, and Germany; and in the

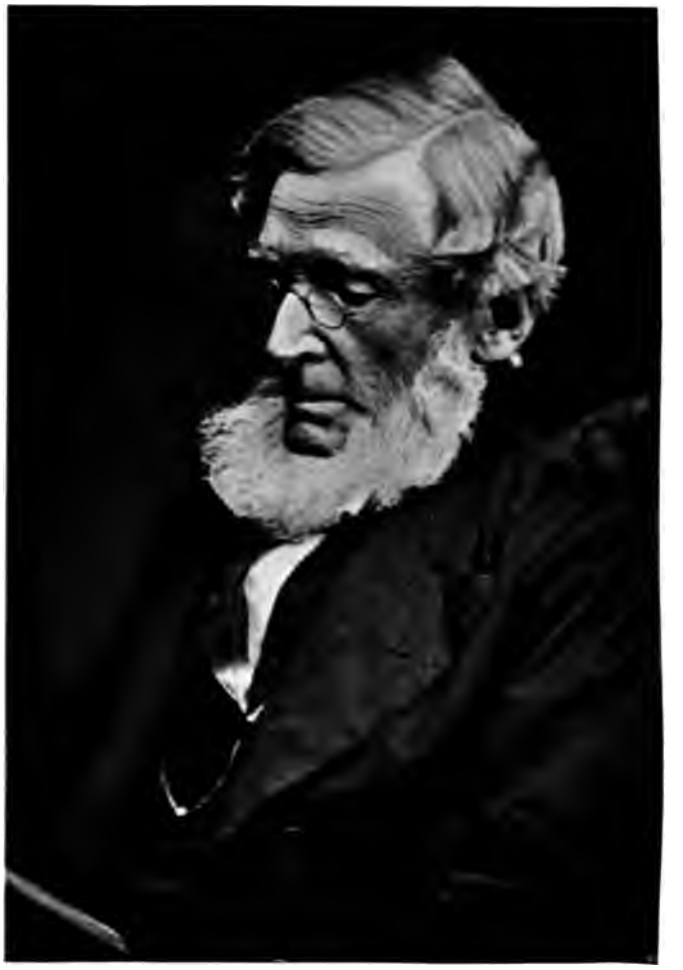
transactions of these learned bodies he wrote valuable papers relating to his special studies, and also to a subject in which he took much interest—the legends and the literature of the Middle Ages.

He was attached to the principles of united education, and an early friend of the higher education of women; he would describe himself as "a good Presbyterian and a good Whig"; but he was especially and emphatically a professor—a man of the library and of the classroom; he impressed a note of distinction on the daily life and the common work of the college; and his students looked up to him with pride, affection, and complete trust, and with a certain humorous appreciation of the happy audacity of his reconstructions, and of the naïve simplicity with which he presupposed their ability to accompany him in his lofty and sustained flights.

In private life he was most trusty, friendly, and unassuming. One of the ablest of many able men whom he taught aptly described him as "the profoundest of scholars and the gentlest of men."

In 1870 he married Miss Orr of Belfast; and on 26th February, 1883, he died without issue, and he is buried in a quiet corner of Balmoral Cemetery.

JOHN PARK.



R. J. Bryce

REV. REUBEN JOHN BRYCE, LL.D.

REV. REUBEN JOHN BRYCE, LL.D., was the eldest son of Rev. James Bryce, and was born at the Manse, Wick, N.B., in 1798. His father accepted the congregation of Killaig, near Coleraine, in 1803, and his son Reuben was educated by himself and his wife (a fair Greek scholar), and was entered at Glasgow College at an early age. On obtaining his degree of M.A. he returned to Coleraine, where, after his ordination, he opened a private school. Appointed Mathematical Master in the Belfast Academy in 1824, he shortly afterwards became Principal on the retirement of Rev. W. Bruce, D.D. He occupied this important position for fifty-four years. Amongst his more distinguished pupils were Lord Chancellor Cairns and (in his earliest years) his nephew, the Right Hon. James Bryce, M.P. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Glasgow; and it was generally understood that he would have been chosen to be Professor of Greek there but for the existence at that time of a form of theological test which he refused to take.

As a friend of Miss Edgeworth he visited Edgeworthstown, and was in full agreement with her ideas of female education, which he afterwards carried out in the Belfast Academy with successful results. He co-operated with Sir Thomas Wyse and other pioneers of higher education in Ireland, and exerted considerable influence in promoting the scheme of the Queen's Colleges, afterwards carried through in a form which he did not wholly approve of by Sir Robert Peel.

Amongst his literary works may be noted a Latin Prosody, Ruddiman's Latin Grammar, an edition of Sallust, a Rational Introduction to Music, and another on Greek Accents. He delivered in London, early in the thirties, a series of remarkable lectures on the Art and Science of Education, and was, indeed, the first person of

mark in this country who conceived the idea of handling the subject of education as a practical science on philosophical principles. Much of his time was devoted in later years to a scheme for the government of the Belfast Royal Academy, which he lived to see successfully carried out, in the new buildings erected at Cliftonville.

He was for many years the minister of the York Street United Presbyterian Congregation. He died in the year 1888, and was buried beside his father at Killaig.

R. M. YOUNG.

NOTE.—I am indebted to the Right Hon. James Bryce, M.P., for a number of revisions in this article.—R. M. Y.

JOHN FREDERICK HODGES, M.D., F.I.C., F.C.S., J.P.

DR. HODGES was born in Downpatrick in the year 1815, and died at Belfast in the year 1899.

For fifty years he was Professor of Agricultural Chemistry and Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence at Queen's College, Belfast, and during the same period he acted as Chemical Director of the Chemico-Agricultural Society of Ulster and Editor of the *Journal* of that society, in the pages of which he advocated incessantly those very principles relating to the welfare of Ireland which have now borne fruit in the establishment of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction Department. He was for many years Government Analyst, and analyst for several Ulster counties and for the city of Belfast.

In recognition of his splendid scientific services almost every European country conferred degrees upon him. He received an honorary diploma, in the name of Alexander the Second, from the Imperial College of Gorygoretzk, Russia. He was an honorary member of the Royal College of Stockholm, the Royal Academy of Agriculture of Turin, the Apotheker Verein of North Germany, the Imperial and Central Society of France, and the Vereeniging voor Volkslight, Amsterdam.

He was M.D. of the Giessen University, and at Giessen he formed a life-long friendship with the world-renowned chemist, Liebig. He was also M.D. *(Honoris Causâ)* of the Queen's University in Ireland. He was one of the founders of the Royal College of Chemistry, London; Professor of Chemistry in the old Royal Belfast College; President of the Natural History and Philosophical Society of Belfast

and of the Royal Academical Institution, Belfast; twice a Vice-President of the British Association; and fellow of many other scientific societies at home and abroad.

He was the author of well-known works on Agricultural Chemistry, and a voluminous writer on many subjects.

He was Examiner in the Queen's University, Ireland, and he was a Justice of the Peace for County Antrim.

A friend of enlightenment in every form, he identified himself with the many valuable institutions which distinguish Belfast, amongst which the Literary Society has played an important part, and it received no small share of his interest and sympathy. Of noble simplicity of character, self-effacing modesty was said to be his distinguishing characteristic—"guileless" was the word by which many described him. Kind, courteous, and affable, he had for all a pleasant smile and a cheery word. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Benn, Esq., of Glenravel House, Glenravel, County Antrim, and sister of the two distinguished brothers, Edward and George. To her wisdom and inspiring influence, he used to say he owed all his honours and happiness.

M. SELINA HODGES.

JAMES GLASGOW, D.D.

JAMES GLASGOW was born in the district of the Braid, near Ballymena, County Antrim, in the year 1805. His parents were farmers, and probably of Scottish extraction.

Educated at the Grammar School of Ballymena, and subsequently under the care of Dr. Paul of Carrickfergus, he afterwards entered the old Belfast College, now the Royal Academical Institution, where the remarkable bent of his mind towards mathematics, and consequent progress in that and kindred sciences, elicited the warm commendation of his teachers, and led him to contemplate being a candidate for the chair of mathematics in the college, but from this nothing definite seems to have resulted.

He, however, contributed several articles on mathematical and scientific subjects to various publications of the time, and his interest in this branch of study continued unabated throughout his life.

Determining finally on entering the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Belfast, and in 1835 ordained to the pastoral charge of the congregation of Castledawson, County Derry, in connection with the General Synod of Ulster.

On the awakening of missionary activity which followed the union of the Ulster and Secession Synods, resulting in the formation of the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church, Mr. Glasgow offered himself as a missionary, and, with Mr. Alexander Kerr, was unanimously appointed to India, for which country, accompanied by his wife, he sailed in 1840, and, in the provinces of Katiawar and Gujerat, which had been chosen by the Assembly as their field of operations, he resided for the next eleven years, labouring in circumstances of great difficulty, though not without encouragement.

In 1851 he revisited his native land on a three years' furlough,

returning to India in 1854, where he spent another ten years, and finally left his sphere of work there for a well-earned retirement in 1864.

On his return he was at once appointed by the Assembly to the newly-established professorship of Oriental Languages in the Colleges of Belfast and Derry, which position he held till his death, and he was also selected by Government as examiner in Gujurati for the Indian Civil Service.

In 1856 he received the degree of D.D. from Princeton College, the offer coming almost simultaneously with a similar one from Glasgow University, and among his other literary honours were those of Fellow of the University of Bombay, Member of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and of the Edinburgh Christian Missionary Institute, and Secretary of the Gujurati Committee of the Bombay Bible Society.

During the remainder of his life he resided chiefly in Belfast and Portadown, in which latter place he died shortly before the meeting of the Jubilee Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, 1890, of which he would have been one of the most honoured members.

With his wife (Miss Mary Wightman of Lisburn) and one daughter, who predeceased him, he is interred in Balmoral Cemetery.

Dr. Glasgow was a man of great erudition, and deeply versed in Eastern languages and in all philological and linguistic studies.

Although prevented by the active duties of a missionary life from devoting much time to purely literary work, he issued several important publications, amongst which may be noted *The Apocalypse Translated and Expounded; Heart and Voice*, a contribution to the instrumental music controversy; *A Commentary on Zachariah*, which appeared in the pages of the *Oriental Christian Spectator; The Metrical Psalms in Gujurati*, and many tracts, hymns, and religious pamphlets in the same language.

He also took a large share in the translation of the Bible into Gujurati, and edited several educational works for the Indian Government.

Many of his works, however, including a new metrical version of the Psalms in English, remain in MSS.

Dr. Glasgow was a man of middle stature, of singularly keen and penetrating expression, cheerful and kindly disposition, and endowed by nature with a vigorous constitution, which enabled him to withstand for over twenty years the exhausting climate of India in constant work, amid obstacles and conditions which the European resident of the present day can scarcely realize.

SINCLARE RAMSEY.

WILLIAM MacILWAINE, D.D.

WILLIAM MACILWAINE was born in Dublin, 5th July, 1807. His father came of a family of Scotch settlers from Ross-shire, one of whom fought in the siege of Derry, and whose name is on the roll of the defenders. Through his mother's mother he claimed descent from Bishop Bedell of Kilmore, she having been only child of a Stanford of Belturbet, who was direct descendant of the Bishop's youngest daughter, and who inherited his property there from her.

In 1826 he entered Trinity College, Dublin, obtaining a scholarship on entrance, and another in his junior sophister year (1829). In each of his three sophister years he took the Vice-Chancellor's prize for English verse, besides other distinctions, and entirely supported himself by coaching fellow-students. On obtaining his degree and leaving Trinity, in 1832, he took holy orders, and became curate of Balteagh, in diocese of Derry, 1833. In 1834 he went to Cloughjordan, and in 1835 came to Belfast as curate to Rev. R. W. Bland at St. George's. On his marriage (February 1837) to Jane, eldest daughter of Wm. Wilson, then of Wellington Place, Belfast, and afterwards of Larkhill, Rathmines, Dublin, Mr. Bland resigned in his favour, and he remained incumbent of St. George's until 1880, when he resigned, on account of failing health, in favour of the present minister, then his curate, Rev. Hugh Davis Murphy.

Early in his ministry Canon MacIlwaine spent much time and study in Catholic controversy, his "Lent Lectures" on that subject being crowded by Orange adherents for a good many years. He had a large collection of literature on controversy, as well as an extensive general library. Of later years he entirely gave up debatable subjects, and was considered much broader, as well as "higher," in his opinions.

He was an excellent classical and English scholar. Besides some sermons, he published *Death Conquered, and Other Poems*, and several other small volumes. He also published *Lyra Hibernica Sacra*, a collection of the poems of Irish authors, which contained some original writings, hymns, etc. He was Canon of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, and D.D. of Trinity College.

JANE STELFOX.

JAMES CUMING, M.D.

AMONGST the many distinguished names which adorn the members' roll of the Literary Society, there are few which recall an intellect more profound, clear, and broad than the name James Cuming.

He was born in the County Armagh in the year 1833. As a boy he was of a studious and quiet disposition, as unassuming and averse to all personal display as he remained throughout life, and so silent and retiring that even those who knew him best scarcely estimated fully the depth and force of his abilities.

The school which he attended was taught by Mr. Macklin (who subsequently became a professor in one of the Scotch colleges), and he studied afterwards in St. Patrick's College, Armagh. Even in early youth he showed a devoted love of country, and when time and experience and the lessons of practical life had tempered his enthusiasm, there was still nothing more characteristic of him than the interest he took in all that tended to the advancement and honour of Ireland. He took no active part in the exciting politics of his day, nor ever interfered in the municipal affairs of the city. Those who were his intimates, however, knew how closely he followed the march of events, and how clear and keen was his forecast of the future.

When his schooldays terminated he entered his name as a medical student in the Queen's College, Belfast, and after gaining a senior scholarship in chemistry, took out the degree of M.D. in 1855 and the degree of M.A. in 1858. He subsequently studied in Paris and Vienna, under Charcot and Oppalzer, and acquired whilst abroad that practical knowledge of the French and German languages which in after years he continued to cultivate and maintain. In his library were the choicest classics of both literatures, and the medical periodicals of the

continent were constantly on his table. He was appointed Professor of Medicine at the Queen's College, and Physician to the Belfast Royal Hospital in 1865, and held both those positions until his death.

From the time that he commenced his practice in Belfast his reputation steadily increased, and he ultimately reached an assured and high position, due not merely to his professional attainments, but to his rare personal gifts. His devotion to his patients of whatever rank, his kindness, his genial manner, his undemonstrative and yet genuine sympathy with the pain and distress which he laboured to relieve, created for him innumerable friendships which no religious or political differences ever weakened or destroyed. The offices he held were evidences of the high esteem in which he was regarded, as well by the general public as by the members of his own profession—the best qualified to judge of his merit. He was twice President of the Ulster Medical Society, President of the North of Ireland Branch of the British Medical Association, Chairman of the Belfast District Asylum Board, and, amongst other dignified positions, was elected President of the British Medical Association in 1884, when that body held their annual meeting in Belfast. Outside the range of his profession he was a good scholar. His favourite classical author was Horace, with whose good-natured cynicism he seemed to sympathize fully; and one of the best papers read before the Literary Society was his interesting disquisition on the character and merits of that poet. He was an excellent judge and critic of both English poetry and prose. When he spoke in public, which was but rarely, the originality of his thoughts and the delicate vein of humour with which he lightened subjects, which, with less skilful treatment, might have been dull and monotonous, always left deep and agreeable impressions on his audience.

His conversational powers were remarkable. He never talked for effect; he never dealt in monologue; he conversed and did not lecture. From the universal character of his reading, it was difficult to find any subject which his answers and queries did not elucidate and develop, and with him discussion never degenerated into dispute.

One great public work with which his name is inseparably connected is the new General Hospital. For the interests of this institution he laboured to the last, in spite of increasing and distressing physical weakness, and with pathetic earnestness and devotion. He did not live to see its completion, and died on 27 August, 1899.

It is a commonplace to say there is no man whose place cannot be filled, but it is also true that there are men whose characteristics are so blended, so attractive, and so varied, that those who have enjoyed their companionship and friendship feel that the place which was theirs must remain for ever vacant, and that the loss which death has created is irreparable. Dr. Cuming was surely such a man to his personal friends. On his students the impress of his manly, wise, and cautious teaching will leave lasting traces.

R. KYLE KNOX.

SAMUEL JAMES MacMULLAN.

SAMUEL JAMES MACMULLAN, the son of an officer of R. I. Constabulary, was born on 3rd June, 1842, at Hillsborough; was educated at Cookstown Academy and at Belfast Academy; entered Queen's College, Belfast, in 1858, and in 1864 graduated M.A. in Queen's University.

He won many honours in classics and modern literature; but in a much fuller measure he drew to himself trust, esteem, and love. His Latin professor, Dr. Reichel, afterwards Lord Bishop of Meath, "always regarded him as peculiarly resembling the literary men of Germany, in loving learning for itself rather than for its rewards." His was the charm of knowledge that was sound and not pedantic—of a many-sided and sympathetic nature, of a simple and unaffected personality, and of a bright and beautiful innocence that never left him and gave him a rare capacity of kindly enjoyment—

> "Low desires,
> Low thoughts had there no place; yet was his heart
> Lowly."

Life and movement, children, and indeed all young things, his books, his pencil, his music, his friends—with these he was content.

He spent many years in varied occupations—principal of Cookstown Academy; assistant registrar and librarian at Queen's College, Belfast; head of a private school at Blackheath; University extension lecturer in London and in Belfast; examiner in Royal University, Ireland; writing in 1886 a spirited pamphlet on the Irish question; translating in 1889 Dr. Geffcken's *British Empire*, and in 1890 *Senilia, or Poems in Prose*, by his favourite, Turgénieff; studying at home and on the continent philology and literature; and preparing with great care and literary finish lectures on his "immortals"—Shakespeare, Milton, and Wordsworth.

He married in 1880 Miss Anne Weir of Cookstown, and two children crowned his wedded happiness. In the spring of 1892 his unobtrusive merit received suitable, if tardy, recognition—his appointment by the Crown to the Chair of History and English Literature in Queen's College, Belfast, quickly followed by his election as a fellow of the Royal University of Ireland.

He was an ideal professor: his lectures were fresh, full, and clear, and in simple, nervous English; he delighted in his students, who thoroughly understood and loved him, in his work, in sketching the scenery of France or Norway or his own country, and in his home and his friends.

After a brief illness, he died on 19th December, 1900, and is buried at his native town.

On social and political questions he would declare himself for justice and sympathy, and (with his own interpretation) *Imperium et Libertas.* He was warmly attached to the Church of Ireland, and would speak with deep feeling of the strength and beauty of her worship. Always and everywhere himself, a true, large-hearted, and most lovable man—*multis ille bonis flebilis occidit*—and the thought of many was happily caught and fixed by his old friend, Sergeant Dodd, K.C., in this touching sonnet:

"This church he loved, the village clustering near,
This quiet graveyard where his forebears rest—
With such observance as would please him best,
We bring him home. The organ o'er his bier
Sends forth his funeral march, uplifting, clear,
Meet coronach for him whose life-long quest
Was for the true, and for the true expressed
In form of perfect fitness. Strict, severe
Towards himself, and in his views of art,
Of life and letters. To his friends all heart,
A man of men! His gentle, gracious ways,
His strenuous speech, his sketches and his fun,
Made life more sweet, made love and duty one.
So leave we him. He was too big for praise."

JOHN PARK.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Officers of the Society.

	PRESIDENT.	VICE-PRESIDENT.	SEC. AND TREAS.
1801–2	Dr. James M'Donnell	Rev. Dr. Bruce	Doctor Thomson.
1802–3	Rev. Dr. Bruce	Dr. S. M. Stephenson ...	,, ,,
1803–4	Dr. S. M. Stephenson	John Templeton.....	Rev. W. H. Drummond.
1804–5	Rev. Dr. Bruce	*The Office abolished*	Rev. W. H. Drummond (Resigned Feb. 11th). Dr. S. M. Stephenson.
1805–6	Dr. James M'Donnell.....	.....	,, ,,
1806–7	Rev. Dr. Cupples.....	.....	James Drummond.
1807–8	Rev. W. H. Drummond ...	.....	Henry Joy.
1808–9	Henry Joy	.....	John Knox.
1809–10	Rev. Dr. Bruce	.....	,, ,,
1810–11	Dr. James M'Donnell.....	.....	,, ,,
1811–12	Dr. S. M. Stephenson.....	.....	Henry Joy.
1812–13	Rev. A. O'Beirne.....	.....	,, ,,
1813–14	Rev. Ross Jebb.....	.....	,, ,,
1814–15	Rev. Dr. Bruce.....	.....	,, ,,
1815–16	Dr. James Drummond.....	.....	,, ,,
1816–17	Dr. James M'Donnell.....	.....	,, ,,
1817–18	Rev. William Bruce.....	.....	,, ,,
1818–19	Dr. Knight.....	.....	,, ,,
1819–20	Dr. Neilson	.....	,, ,,
1820–21	Rev. W. D. H. M'Ewen....	.....	,, ,,
1821–22	Professor James Thomson ...	.....	,, ,,
1822–23	Professor Cairns	.....	,, ,,
1823–24	Professor Young.....	.....	Rev. W. D. H. M'Ewen.
1824–25	Rev. Professor Bruce.....	.....	,, ,,
1825–26	Monsieur D'Oisy	.....	,, ,,
1826–27	Rev. T. Dix Hincks	.....	,, ,,
1827–28	Rev. Henry Montgomery....	.....	,, ,,
1828–29	Rev. Dr. Bruce.....	.....	Professor Cairns.

	PRESIDENT.	SEC. AND TREAS.
1829–30	Dr. Henry MacCormac	Professor Cairns.
1830–31	Edmund Getty	,, ,,
1831–32	Robert Patterson	,, ,,
1832–33	Dr. James M'Donnell	,, ,,
1833–34	Rev. T. Dix Hincks (The Rev. John Scott Porter elected, but did not act)	,, ,,
1834–35	Robert J. Tennent	,, ,,
1835–36	Rev. John Scott Porter	,, ,,
1836–37	James Macadam	,, ,,
1837–38	James Thomson Tennent	,, ,,
1838–39	William Thompson	,, ,,
1839–40	James Thomson Tennent	,, ,,
1840–41	G. C. Hyndman	,, ,,
1841–42	William Bottomley	,, ,,
1842–43	Rev. W. Hamilton	,, ,,
1843–44	John Grattan	,, ,,
1844–45	Edmund Getty	,, ,,
1845–46	Henry Garrett	,, ,,
1846–47	Robert S. MacAdam	,, ,,
1847–48	William Bottomley	,, ,,

1848–49 The Minutes of February 9th, 1848, are followed by an obituary notice of Dr. Cairns, from the *Whig* of Saturday, 22nd April, 1849, and the Society does not appear to have met during this session.

	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.	TREASURER.
1849–50	Rev. John Scott Porter	Edmund Getty	Robert Patterson.
1850–51	Professor Wilson	Joseph John Murphy	,, ,,
1851–52	Professor Craik	,, ,,	,, ,,
1852–53	Alexander Mitchell	,, ,,	,, ,,
1853–54	Rev. John Scott Porter	,, ,,	,, ,,
1854–55	Isaac J. Murphy	Rev. John Scott Porter	,, ,,
1855–56	Joseph J. Murphy	,, ,,	,, ,,
1856–57	Robert S. MacAdam	,, ,,	Joseph John Murphy.
1857–58	Robert Patterson	,, ,,	,, ,,
1858–59	Alex. O'D. Taylor	,, ,,	,, ,,
1859–60	William Bottomley	,, ,,	,, ,,
1860–61	Alex. Mitchell	,, ,,	,, ,,
1861–62	Alex. Mitchell	,, ,,	,, ,,
1862–63	Alex. Mitchell	,, ,,	,, ,,

	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.	TREASURER.
1863–64	Rev. John Scott Porter	Rev. John Scott Porter ...	Joseph John Murphy.
1864–65	Professor James Thomson ...	,, ,,	,, ,,
1865–66	Professor Craik	,, ,,	,, ,,
1866–67	Professor Thomas Andrews	,, ,,	,, ,,
1867–68	Professor MacDouall.....	,, ,,	,, ,,
1868–69	Rev. Dr. Murphy	,, ,,	,, ,,
1869–70	Dr. Henry Burden	,, ,,	,, ,,
1870–71	Rev. John Scott Porter	Dr. Henry Burden.....	,, ,,
1871–72	Robert Patterson.	,, ,,	,, ,,
1872–73	Rev. Professor Glasgow.....	,, ,,	,, ,,
1873–74	Professor MacDouall	,, ,,	,, ,,
1874–75	Rev. John Scott Porter	,, ,,	,, ,,
1875–76	Dr. McCrea.	,, ,,	,, ,,
1876–77	Professor Cuming, M.D.....	,, ,,	,, ,,
1877–78	Alex. O'D. Taylor	,, ,,	,, ,,
1878–79	Rev. R. J. Bryce, LL.D.....	,, ,,	,, ,,
1879–80	Hugh Hyndman, LL.D.....	,, ,,	,, ,,
1880–81	Professor Park, D.LIT.	,, ,,	,, ,,
1881–82	Professor Purser, M.A.	,, ,,	,, ,,
1882–83	Professor Cuming, M.D.....	,, ,,	,, ,,
1883–84	Robert Young, C.E.....	,, ,,	,, ,,
1884–85	Rev. Professor Murphy	,, ,,	,, ,,
1885–86	Professor Byers, M.D.	,, ,,	,, ,,
1886–87	C. E. Sheldon, D.LIT.	,, ,,	,, ,,
1887–88	Hugh Hyndman, LL.D.	,, ,,	,, ,,
1888–89	Professor Purser, M.A.	,, ,,	,, ,,
1889–90	Rev. Dr. A. C. Murphy.....	,, ,,	,, ,,
1890–91	Professor Park, D.LIT.	,, ,,	,, ,,
1891–92	Dr. J. A. Lindsay, M.A., M.D.	,, ,,	,, ,,
1892–93	Joseph John Murphy	Rev. R. W. Seaver, M.A., B.D.	,, ,,
1893–94	Rev. Professor Murphy, D.D.	,, ,,	,, ,,
1894–95	Professor MacMullan, M.A.	,, ,,	Professor Park.
1895–96	Professor Park, D.LIT.	Rev. Richard W. Seaver.	
1896–97	Rev. H. D. Murphy, D.D....	,, ,,	
1897–98	I. S. McIntosh, M.A.	,, ,,	
1898–99	Robert Young, C.E.....	,, ,,	
1899–1900	R. Kyle Knox, LL.D.....	,, ,,	
1900–1901	Professor J. A. Lindsay, M.A., M.D.	,, ,,	

APPENDIX II.

Members of the Society, 1801-1901
with List of Papers read by them.

*(Members at October 23, 1901, marked thus *)*

*AGNEW, ARCHIE W. ... ... Elected Mar. 14, 1898.

April 10, 1899. "A defence of villains."

ANDERSON, JOHN M. ... ... Elected April 10, 1893.

ANDREWS, REV. SAMUEL ... ... Elected Dec. 6, 1880.

Feb. 7, 1881. "Chaucer."
Dec. 4, 1883. "Shakespeare."

ANDREWS, PROFESSOR THOMAS, M.D., D.SC. Elected Jan. 21, 1850.
President 1866–7. Memoir at page 102.

Feb. 5, 1855. "Notices of the Castle of Heidelberg."
Mar. 8, 1858. "On the influence of the discovery of the gold and silver mines of America on the value of money."
Nov. 3, 1862. "Sketch of the writings and discoveries of Faraday."
May 1, 1865. "The history and recent progress of spectrum analysis."
May 20, 1867. "Presidential address," in which he reviewed the life and labours of Professor Craik.
Dec. 7, 1868. "The ancient and modern views of the constitution of matter."
Feb. 2, 1874. "The difficulties of France: their cause and remedy."

ARD, REV. J. ALBERT ... ... Elected Dec. 6, 1875.

April 10, 1876. "Legends of many nations in relation to Scripture history."
Nov. 5, 1877. "Literature of epitaphs."

ARMSTRONG, REV. JAMES, D.D. ... ... Elected Nov. 8, 1805.
(Born 1780, died 1839.)
For Memoir see *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*, vol. 2, pp. 92–3.

*ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM ... ... Elected Dec. 5, 1898.

Jan. 9, 1899. "Artificiality of the present day."

*BEATTY, H. M., LL.D. ... ... Elected Feb. 4, 1895.

Oct. 29, 1895. "Matthew Arnold."
Feb. 5, 1900. "Florence."

BLACKWOOD, PINXTAN ... ... Elected Nov. 16, 1801.

Mar. 7, 1803. "Suspended animation."

BOAS, F. S., M.A. ... ... Elected Feb. 4, 1889.

BOISRAGON, DR., *of Bath*, Elected Corresponding Member, Feb. 15, 1802.

BOLE, WILLIAM, M.A. ... ... Elected Dec. 3, 1888.

Nov. 4, 1889. "The recent strike of dock labourers in London."

BOTTOMLEY, WILLIAM ... ... Elected Dec. 2, 1839.
President 1841–2, 1847–8, 1859–60.

Mar. 9, 1840. "On the art of painting in Greece."
Oct. 11, 1841. "Notices of the genius and works of Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, and Raphael."
Dec. 9, 1844. "Constellations of genius."
Jan. 16, 1848. "Esthetical culture."
May 5, 1851. "On dramatists of the XVI. and XVII. centuries."
Jan. 8, 1855. "The policy of restrictions on commerce in time of war."
Jan. 11, 1858. "The principle of the Currency and the Bank Acts of 1844 and 1845."
Nov. 4, 1861. "Representative government."
April 12, 1864. "The life and times of Queen Elizabeth."
April 1, 1867. "The Bank of England and its relations with the state, and with the commercial interests of Great Britain."
Dec. 4, 1871. "Recent excavations in Rome—the Palatine."

BOWDEN, —., *Surgeon, Portaferry & Downpatrick*, Elected April 19, 1802.
Resigned Dec. 1, 1806.

Dec. 26, 1803. "The external use of cold water."
Mar. 11, 1805. "The utility of hospitals."

BRETT, CHARLES H. ... ... Elected Jan. 10, 1870.
Re-elected Nov. 1, 1880.

Dec. 5, 1870. "Notes on the topography of old Belfast."
Nov. 1, 1875. "Notes on a parochial session book of the seventeenth century."

*BROWN, JOHN, F.R.S. ... ... Elected Feb. 7, 1887.

Feb. 3, 1891. "The development of molecular processes in the arts."

BRUCE, S. ... ... Elected Jan. 21, 1850.

Feb. 6, 1854. "On evidence before parliamentary committee on the National Gallery."

BRUCE, REV. WILLIAM, D.D. ... ... Original Member.
Vice-President 1801–2.
President 1802–3, 1804–5, 1809–10, 1814–15, 1828–9.
Resigned March 7, 1831, and elected Honorary Member.
Memoir at page 29. Portrait at page 27.

Dec. 14, 1801. "Classical learning."
Feb. 3, 1806. "History of Homer and of his writings."
April 7, 1806. "The state of astronomy in the days of Homer."
Feb. 2, 1807. "The state of geography in the days of Homer."
Jan. 11, 1808. "Maynooth College."
Mar. 7, 1808. "On the original of Lucretius."
Mar. 5, 1810. "The state of navigation, etc., in the time of Homer."
April 7, 1812. "The state of society in the time of Homer."
May 4, 1812. "On the nature of light."
Mar. 7, 1814. "Metaphysical argument for the existence and attributes of the Deity."
Dec. 4, 1815. "On the structure of English verse."
Nov. 4, 1816. "A poetical imitation."
Oct. 5, 1818. / Nov. 2, 1818. } "On the antiquities of Homer, Hesiod, and the Scriptures."
April 3, 1820. "Original letters of King James VI."
Nov. 5, 1821. "Ideas as connected with language."
Mar. 7, 1823. "On poetical numbers."
April 4, 1823. "Extra memoir on an illuminated MS. of Bonaventura's Golden Book."
Nov. 5, 1824. "Remarks on the history of Rome."
Nov. 6, 1826. "Poetical imitations."
Feb. 4, 1828. "On moral certainty."
Nov. 2, 1829. "On party names."

BRUCE, REV. PROFESSOR WILLIAM ... Elected Oct. 5, 1812.

President 1817–18, 1824-25.

Resigned January 8, 1855. Memoir at page 48.

Mar. 1, 1813. "On the antiquity of the Hebrew language."
Mar. 4, 1816. "Account of the different MSS. and editions of the Bible."
Oct. 4, 1819. "On the chronology of the New Testament."
Mar. 5, 1821. "Corroborations of the early history of the world."
Feb. 7, 1823. "On the affinity between the language and customs of the Greeks and Romans."
Oct. 1, 1824. "Essay on the systems of education pursued in our universities."
April 3, 1826. "A chronological account of some of the dramatic poets of Greece whose works are lost."
Mar. 3, 1828. "Analysis of Eichhorn's attempt to reduce the Apocalypse to a dramatic poem."
Dec. 7, 1829. "The Greek syntax of Matthiæ."
Dec. 5, 1831. "Biographical notices of the revival of Greek literature in Italy."
Mar. 5, 1838. "University education."
Jan. 16, 1843. "Remarks on Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles."
April 4, 1845. "Account of Müller's introduction to a scientific system of mythology."

BRYCE, REV. R. J., LL.D., *of the Belfast Academy*. Elected May 2, 1864.

President 1878–9. Memoir at page 135. Portrait at page 133.

Mar. 6, 1865. "Specimens of unpublished poetry in the Scoto-Hibernian dialect of the North of Ireland, with notices of their author, the Rev. R. Magill, and of the character and habits of the people."
Nov. 9, 1868. "The classification and terminology of grammar."
April 7, 1873. "Phonology; or the relations of the sounds of spoken language."
April 1, 1878. "Prevailing errors on the function of governments with regard to public education."
Feb. 6, 1882. "Efforts for the extension of university education in Ireland."

BURDEN, DR. HENRY ... ... Elected Nov. 1, 1858.

President 1869–70. Secretary 1870–1892.

Memoir at page 128.

Feb. 7, 1859. "The language of science."
May 5, 1862. "On the physiology of the organ of the voice."
April 3, 1865. "Spontaneous generation."
May 11, 1868. "Geographical distribution of plants and animals."
Feb. 10, 1873. "Living or dead?"
Jan. 11, 1875. "The ear, and musical sounds."
Nov. 3, 1879. "Priestley."

BYERS, PROFESSOR JOHN, M.A., M.D. ... Elected April 2, 1883.
President 1885–6.

Dec. 1, 1884. "Recent advances in our knowledge of the causes of disease."

CAIRNS, PROFESSOR WILLIAM ... ... Elected April 3, 1820.
President 1822–3. Secretary 1828–49.
Died April 21, 1849.
Memoir at page 67. Portrait at page 65.

Dec. 4, 1820. "The origin of universities."
Jan. 7, 1822. "The origin of academical degrees."
Dec. 5, 1823. "The origin of universities."
April 1, 1825. "The origin of universities."
Mar. 5, 1827. "The classification of the sciences."
Jan. 5, 1829. "The history of colleges."
Feb. 1, 1830. "The origin of the modern drama."
April 2, 1832. "The school of Pythagoras."
April 7, 1834. "The origin of castes in society."
Oct. 10, 1836. "The commencement of the Saracen schools."
May 3, 1837. "Remarks on Milton's *Comus* and Fletcher's *Faithful Shepherdess*."
Jan. 8, 1838. "Notices of Roger Ascham's *Schoolmaster*."
May 7, 1838. "Remarks on the Agamemnon of Æschylus."
Nov. 11, 1839. "Notices of Manderville's *Travels*."
April 27, 1840. "On the works of Joseph Glanvill."
May 10, 1841. "Notices of early romances concerning Prince Arthur."
Dec. 6, 1841. "Notices of the account of Dante in Carlyle's *Hero-worship*."
Mar. 7, 1842. "Notices of fairy mythology."
Mar. 3, 1845. "Notices of early colleges in Ireland."
Nov. 10, 1845. "Notice of part of Sir John Herschel's address to British Association."
May 4, 1846. "Remarks on the similes of Homer."
Nov. 2, 1846. "Remarks on Milton's prose style."
Feb. 7, 1848. "Notice of Fenn's original letters."

*CALWELL, DR. WILLIAM, M.A. ... ... Elected Mar. 2, 1891.

May 2, 1892. "A modern chapter in anthropology."

CAMPBELL, DR. JOHN ... ... Elected Dec. 4, 1893.

CARTER, WILLIAM ... ... Elected Jan. 11, 1892.

CHALLICE, LIEUT.-COLONEL ... ... Elected Dec. 4, 1893.

Mar. 5, 1894. "Macaulay and Carlyle."

CHARLEVILLE, LORD Elected Honorary Member Dec. 7, 1812.

CHARTERS, T. S. ... ... Elected Mar. 1, 1886.

Feb. 7, 1887. "Gustave Flaubert."

*COLBECK, JAMES ... ... Elected Dec. 10, 1894.

Feb. 3, 1896. "A forgotten poet" (Spenser).

COLLIER, DR. W. F. ... ... Elected Mar. 1, 1886.

COLLINS, REV. EDWIN ... ... Elected Jan. 14, 1884.

April 7, 1884. "The Book of Job."
May 5, 1884. "The Book of Job." Additional remarks.

COMINES, *Surgeon* ... ... Elected Oct. 3, 1808.

Feb. 6, 1809. "Contagion of ophthalmia."
Feb. 5, 1810. "Arrangement and economy of military hospitals."
Mar. 4, 1811. "Inland navigation, commercial intercourse, and agricultural improvements in Ulster."
Oct. 3, 1814. "On best construction of hospitals."
Feb. 5, 1816. "An account of Lough Erne."

CONNELL, REV. J. ... ... Elected Mar. 6, 1893.

*COONEY, REV. S. E. ... ... Elected April 2, 1894.

Feb. 4, 1895. "A new theory of service."
Jan. 8, 1900. "The moral basis of war."

COWAN, P. CHALMERS, B.Sc. ... ... Elected Jan. 11, 1892.

Feb. 5, 1894. "On some causes and effects of superficial thinking."

COWAN, MAJOR S. K. ... ... Elected Jan. 13, 1896.

Dec. 2, 1895. (As a visitor) "The art of poetry."

CRAIG, JAMES, *of Carrickfergus* ... ... Elected Nov. 16, 1801.

CRAIK, PROFESSOR GEORGE LILLIE, LL.D. Elected Feb. 3, 1851.
President 1851–2, 1865–6.
For Memoir see *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*, vol. 13, p. 1.

Dec. 1, 1851. "True principle of a national system of education." (Note in minutes: "Printed at length in *Northern Whig*" of Dec. 27, 1851.)
May 2, 1853. "Labour, pauperism, and crime."
April 6, 1857. "Vocabulary of the English language."
May 14, 1860. "On the studies which are necessary to maintain a high standard of civilization."
April 8, 1861. "New application of the examination test."
May 2, 1864. "On the political system established in England by the Norman Conquest."

CROMBIE, COUNSELLOR ... ... Original Member.

Jan. 10, 1803. "Principles of feudality."
Nov. 4, 1805. "Feudal principles."

CUMING, PROFESSOR JAMES, M.A., M.D. ... Elected Jan. 20, 1873.
President 1876–7, 1882–3. Memoir at page 144.

May 19, 1873. "The demon of Socrates."
Jan. 13, 1879. "Heinrich Heine."
Jan. 15, 1883. "Pliny the younger."
Dec. 3, 1888. "Language and the brain."
April 20, 1896. "Horace."

CUPPLES, REV. DR., *of Lisburn* ... ... Elected Dec. 14, 1801.
President, 1806–7. Resigned October 4, 1819.

Oct. 24, 1803. "The first peopling of Ireland, and ancient state of Carrickfergus."
Nov. 19, 1804. "Continuation of the history of Carrickfergus.
Oct. 6, 1806. "Discourse on the history of Carrickfergus."
May 2, 1808. "The principles of commerce."
Nov. 6, 1809. "The principles of commerce."
Dec. 3, 1810. "Account of Glenavy."
Dec. 2, 1811. "The respective claims of Scotland and Ireland to priority in point of antiquity.
May 3, 1813. "History of Lisburn."
April 3, 1815. April 1, 1816. May 6, 1816. } "Whether there be any real standard of taste, and how that standard is to be obtained."
April 6, 1818. "On the beautiful."

CURRY, DOCTOR JAMES, *of London*,
Elected Corresponding Member, Feb. 15, 1802.

*D'ARCY, THE VERY REV. C. F., *Dean of St. Anne's.*
Elected Dec. 3, 1900.

Feb. 11, 1901. "Life and art."

DICK, J. C. ... ... Elected Nov. 3, 1884.

Feb. 2, 1885. "Some peculiarities of Ruskin's teaching in art."

*DILL, PROFESSOR SAMUEL, M.A. ... ... Elected Nov. 10, 1890.

Nov. 3, 1891. "Reflections on the state of society and literature."
Mar. 14, 1898. "The Athens of Phidias and Pericles."

DODD, W. H., K.C., *Sergeant-at-Law* ... ... Elected Feb. 7, 1870.

Jan. 9, 1871. "The claims of political economy to be considered as a science."

DODS, ROBERT, M.A. ... ... Elected May 21, 1883.

Feb. 4, 1884. "Some notes on higher education."

D'OISY, MONSIEUR ... ... Elected Nov. 5, 1821.

President 1825–6. Resigned February 5, 1838.
Returned to Belfast, and by resolution regarded as still a member, November 18, 1844.

Feb. 4, 1822. "On the origin and progress of the Italian language and literature."
Jan. 2, 1824. "Essay on French poetry."
May 6, 1825. "Essay on the 1st, 4th, 7th, and 9th cantos of Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered.*"
April 2, 1827. "Essay on different methods of teaching languages."
Nov. 3, 1828. "On the tendency of periodical works."
Jan. 3, 1831. "Comparative view of the organization of the French and British armies."
April 1, 1833. "Italian improvisatori."
April 6, 1835. "On the commerce and wealth of France."
May 4, 1835. "The applicability of the principles of free trade to the present situation of France."
Feb. 3, 1845. "On the respective composition of the British and French armies."

DRENNAN, DR.... ... ... Elected Jan. 21, 1850.

Resigned October 6, 1851.

DRUMMOND, JAMES LAWSON, M.D. ... Elected Mar. 3, 1806.

President 1815–16. Secretary 1806–7.

Born 1783, died 1853.

For Memoir see *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*, vol. 16, pp. 33, 34.

May 5, 1806. "Spontaneous generation."
Nov. 1, 1813. "The anatomy of the eye."
Oct. 2, 1815. "On the food of the class mammalia."
Jan. 6, 1817. "On the construction of the nests of different birds."
Mar. 3, 1817. "Sketches of the natural history of the bat tribe of animals."
Oct. 6, 1817. "The tenacity of life in animals."
Nov. 1, 1819. "Sketches respecting the motions of animals."
Nov. 6, 1820. "On the changes produced on the atmospheric air and on the blood by respiration."

DRUMMOND, REV. W. H., D.D. ... ... Original Member.

President 1807–8. Secretary 1803–5.

Memoir at page 37. Portrait at page 35.

May 17, 1802. "On the sublime and beautiful of Scripture."
Jan. 14, 1805. "On the fisheries of Antrim."
Mar. 2, 1806. "Trafalgar" [a poem].
Mar. 2, 1807. "Poem on the Giant's Causeway."
April 10, 1809. "Topographical observations on the coast of the county of Antrim."
April 2, 1810. "History of painting."
May 5, 1811. "History of Ireland."
Jan. 4, 1813. "Poem on *Contemplation*."
Dec. 5, 1814. "Life and writings of the Greek poet Lycophron."

*DRUMMOND, REV. W. H., B.A. ... ... Elected Dec. 3, 1900.

Mar. 4, 1901. "The place of literature in education."

DUFFIN, ADAM, LL.D.... ... ... Elected April 10, 1876.

May 7, 1877. "The development of legal systems."
April 4, 1881. "Short time as a remedy for depression in trade."

*DUNKERLEY, REV. THOMAS, M.A.... ... Elected Nov. 6, 1883.

Mar. 3, 1884. "The conversations of S. T. Coleridge."
Dec. 1, 1890. "Arthur Hugh Clough's *Dipsychus*."

*ELLIOTT, G. H. ... ... Elected Feb. 4, 1889.

Jan. 12, 1891. "Prose fiction as an educative and a recreative medium in public libraries."

*ELLIOTT, J. B. ... ... Elected April 1, 1901.

EMERSON, JAMES ... ... Elected Oct. 4, 1830.
(afterwards Sir James Emerson Tennent). Resigned Oct. 15, 1838.
For Memoir see *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*, vol. 56, p. 65.

Nov. 1, 1830. "The state of the fine arts amongst the Greeks during the Middle Ages."

EVANS, REV. THOMAS W. ... ... Proposed May 3, 1852.

Dec. 13, 1852. "Oriental elements in European languages."

FINLAY, REV. WILLIAM, *Dundonald* ... Elected Oct. 2, 1826.

Feb. 5, 1827. "Essay on the early history of the Reformation in Ireland."
May 5, 1828. "Sketch of the history of the Reformation in Ireland during the reign of James I."
Jan. 4, 1830. "On the history of the Reformation in Ireland during the reign of Charles I."
Jan. 2, 1832. "Sketches of the history of the Reformation in Ireland during the reign of Charles I."
Feb. 3, 1834. "Literary composition of the Bible."

FORDYCE, REV. JOHN ... ... Elected Dec. 1, 1884.
Elected Honorary Member December 2, 1889.

April 6, 1885. "Modern pessimism."

FORRESTER, J. W. ... ... Elected May 1, 1871.

Jan. 8, 1872. "Pauperism."

FOSTER, T. W., M.A. ... ... Elected Dec. 4, 1893.

April 2, 1894. "Is knowledge worth having?"

FRINGS, PROFESSOR, PH.D. ... ... Elected Mar. 1, 1852.
Resigned November 4, 1861.

May 3, 1852. "German, English, and French versification."
April 3, 1854. "History and genius of the French language."
Dec. 7, 1857. "Causes of the universality of the French language."

FRIPP, REV. EDGAR I., B.A. ... ... Elected April 4, 1892.

April 10, 1893. "Browning's *Paracelsus*."

FRIZELL, REV. C. W., M.A. ... ... Elected Jan. 15, 1894.

Jan. 30, 1899. "A journey to London one hundred years ago."

FUHR, ERNEST A. ... ... Elected Jan. 20, 1873.

Nov. 3, 1873. "Lessing: his life and works."
Nov. 4, 1878. "Capital and labour."
Nov. 14, 1881. "Recollections of Andalusia."
Jan. 14, 1889. "Impressions of Spain."

FULLER, GEORGE, C.E. ... ... Elected Jan. 9, 1854.

GARRETT, HENRY ... ... Elected Oct. 7, 1833.

President 1845–6. Appointed Hon. Member Nov. 2, 1857.

Jan. 6, 1834. "History of the Poor Laws in England."
Mar. 2, 1835. "On capital punishment."
Mar. 7, 1836. "On taxation."
April 8, 1839. "Analysis of Whately's *Rhetoric*."
Nov. 9, 1840. "Notices of Bentham's *Defence of Usury*."
Feb. 8, 1847. "The tenure of land in Ireland."
Mar. 4, 1850. "Notices of *Friends in Council*."

GETTY, EDMUND ... ... Elected Feb. 1, 1830.

President 1830–31, 1844–45. Secretary 1849–50.

Memoir at page 82.

April 5, 1830. "The silkworm."
May 7, 1832. "Of attempts at cultivating silk in different parts of Europe."
Dec. 3, 1832. "Memoir of Mr. David Manson."
Mar. 4, 1833. "On the navigation of the Scheldt, as connected with the commerce and politics of Europe at different periods."
Oct. 6, 1834. "The primitive lavas of Etna."
Oct. 17, 1842. "On the true history of Lucian."
Mar. 6, 1843. "On the characters of Medea and Lady Macbeth."
Jan. 6, 1845. "Notices of Irish romances, entitled *The Battle of Moira*."
Feb. 2, 1846. "Notices of some Latin stories of the Middle Ages."
May 6, 1850. "Translations of porcelain seals found in Ireland."
Mar. 3, 1856. "On the ancient divisions of land in Ireland."

GLASGOW, REV. DR. JAMES... ... ... Elected May 3, 1869.
President 1872–3. Elected Hon. Member Nov. 3, 1884.
Memoir at page 139.

Mar. 7, 1870. "Googerât: its geology, its tribes, and its literature."
April 6, 1874. "The eligibility of women as members of literary societies."
April 5, 1875. "Cognates and derivatives."
Jan. 10, 1881. "The last quarter of the nineteenth century."

GODWIN, JOHN ... ... Elected Dec. 5, 1836.

GORDON, REV. ALEXANDER, M.A. ... ... Elected Jan. 12, 1880.

Mar. 1, 1880. "Servetus as an astrologer."

GRATTAN, JOHN ... ... Elected Feb. 7, 1842.
President 1843–44. Resigned November 7, 1853.
Memoir at page 101.

May 2, 1842. "Phrenological ethics."
Feb. 12, 1844. "Phrenological observations on the treatment of criminals."

GRAY, REV. JAMES ... ... Elected Jan. 6, 1823.
Died 1830 (see *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*, vol. 23, p. 8).

April 4, 1823. "On the moral character of Burns the poet."
Dec. 3, 1824. "Remarks on the edition of *Homer* published by the Rev. James Kennedy."

GRIMSHAW, W. ... ... Elected Dec. 6, 1897.

HALL, FREDERICK, *Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the College of Middleburg, in America.*
Elected Corresponding Member April 10, 1809.

HAMILTON, REV. WILLIAM... ... ... Elected Dec. 14, 1840.
President 1842–3.
Went to Canada November 1844 [Note in Minutes].

Mar. 8, 1841. "The combined influence of taste and religion in society."

HANCOCK, DR. NEILSON ... ... Elected Jan. 21, 1850.

Memoir at page 105.

Mar. 3, 1851. "Mill's opinions on the law of partnership."

HARLIN, THOMAS ... ... Elected May 3, 1858.

Appointed Honorary Member Jan. 8, 1866, being about to emigrate to Queensland.

Dec. 6, 1858. "Observations on the systems of the Irish Queen's Colleges."
Jan. 5, 1863. "On railway accidents."
Jan. 8, 1866. "Robert Stephenson and Isambard Brunel: a comparison of their lives and labours."

HENDERSON, W. D. ... ... Elected May 3, 1869.

Re-elected Dec. 1, 1879.

Jan. 19, 1870. "Our colonial empire."
Feb. 8, 1875. "Some phases of modern scientific thought."
May 3, 1880. "Resemblance between some early Jewish and Irish land customs."

*HENRY, R. M., M.A. ... ... Elected Jan. 8, 1900.

Dec. 3, 1900. "Greek life in Alexandria."

HERDMAN, JOHN O. ... ... Elected Jan. 11, 1892.

HERON, REV. PROFESSOR JAMES, D.D. ... Elected Feb. 7, 1887.

Nov. 7, 1887. "Modern civilization."

HIGGINSON, REV. THOMAS, *of Lisburn* .... Elected Jan. 5, 1807.

Oct. 5, 1807. "On the atmosphere."
Dec. 5, 1808. "On the parish of Lambeg."

HILL, FRANK H. ... ... Elected Dec. 2, 1861.

Mar. 10, 1862. "On the sources of the English language."
Dec. 5, 1864. "The contribution to knowledge and the influence on character of the sense of sight, illustrated by the mental and moral qualities of the blind."

HINCKS, REV. T. DIX ... ... Elected Nov. 5, 1821.

President 1826–7, 1833–4.

Memoir at page 69.

Mar. 4, 1822. "An embassy from Henry VIII. to the Emperor Charles V. in 1538."
Feb. 6, 1824. "On saltpetre."
Oct. 7, 1825. "Essay on the bogs of Ireland."
Dec. 4, 1826. "On the fungi."
May 7, 1827. "Remarks on the early period of the history of Britain antecedent to the Saxon era."
Feb. 2, 1829. "On lexicography."
May 2, 1831. "Remarks on the state of England in the reign of Edward VI."
Jan. 7, 1833. "Extracts from the second volume of MSS. letters of Sir Philip Hoby while residing at Augsburg, 1548."
Nov. 2, 1835. "On etymology."
April 2, 1838. "Account of Jussieu's class of Amentaceous plants."

HINCKS, REV. EDWARD. Elected Corresponding Member May 5, 1851.

Memoir at page 116.

May 5, 1856. "On the early steps in the interpretation of cuneatic inscriptions."

HODGES, PROFESSOR JOHN F., M.D. ... Elected Nov. 4, 1867.

Memoir at page 137.

Feb. 3, 1868. "On diffusion and some of its applications in chemical analysis."
Dec. 2, 1872. "Spectrum analysis."

*HURST, W. J. ... ... Elected Nov. 2, 1885.

Mar. 1, 1886. "Classical education."

*HUTTON, ARTHUR W. ... ... Elected Dec. 4, 1899.

Mar. 5, 1900. "Critics and anonymity."

HYNDMAN, GEORGE C. ... ... Elected Dec. 5, 1836.

President 1840–41.

Resolution of condolence on his death, Jan. 13, 1868.

Memoir at page 76.

April 3, 1837. "On Lamarck's *Order of Cirrhopodes.*"

Feb. 8, 1841. "On the climate of Ireland at different periods."

Mar. 1, 1847. "On Professor Forbes's views of *The connexion of the distribution of the fauna and flora in the British Islands, with geological formations.*"

Dec. 10, 1855. "Recently introduced trees and shrubs."

Feb. 4, 1861. "On Mr. Darwin's theory respecting the origin of species."

*HYNDMAN, HUGH, LL.D. ... ... Elected May 3, 1858.

President 1879–80, 1887–8.

Jan. 10, 1859. "A glance at the literature of Britain during the early years of the present cycle."

Mar. 2, 1863. "The origin of civil society."

April 9, 1866. "Suggestions on the land question."

Feb. 8, 1869. "On the office of Custos Rotulorum."

Mar. 2, 1874. "Sketch of the judicial systems of England, with special reference to the constitution and powers of the Supreme Court of Judicature, erected by the Act of 1873."

Mar. 3, 1879. "The protection of intellectual products."

May 21, 1883. "The tenor of bankruptcy legislation."

Feb. 4, 1889. "Voluntary continuation (evening) schools."

JEBB, REV. ROSS ... ... Elected Nov. 4, 1811.

President 1813–14. Resigned April 1815.

Mar. 2, 1812. "The first peoples of America."

Feb. 7, 1814. "On population."

JENKINS, EDWARD, M.P. ... ... Elected Dec. 1, 1884.

May 4, 1885. "The decay of parliaments."

*JOHNSTON, WILLIAM SMYTH, M.A. ... Elected Jan. 11, 1892.

Jan. 2, 1893. "Rhythm in poetry."

Jan. 13, 1896. "Contemporary movements in France."

Feb. 1, 1897. "A talk about Rudyard Kipling."

*JONES, R. M., M.A. ... ... Elected Jan. 2, 1893.

Dec. 4, 1893. "Some portraits from *The Ring and the Book.*"

JOY, HENRY ... ... Original Member.

President 1808–9. Secretary 1807–8 and 1811–23.

Retired and elected an Honorary Member October 1, 1824.

Memoir at page 43. Portrait at page 41.

Feb. 1803. "Establishment of Presbyterian settlers in province of Ulster."

May 21, 1804. "Historical account of the rise and progress of the volunteers in Ireland."

Aug. 4, 1806. "On the linen manufacture."

Nov. 2, 1807. "The use of organs in Christian worship."

Oct. 3, 1808. "Dissertation on the harp."

Oct. 2, 1809. "The ancient music of Ireland."

Oct. 1, 1810. "On the history of the bagpipe."

Nov. 4, 1811. "The early history of Belfast. Part 1. From earliest times to the Revolution of 1688."

April 5, 1813. "The early history of Belfast. Part 2."

Mar. 6, 1815. "The early history of Belfast. Part 3."

April 1, 1816. "A tour through Cumberland."

Feb. 2, 1818. "Remarks on public charity, with an account of the rise, progress, and present state of the present charitable foundations in Belfast."

Jan. 3, 1820. "On the uncertainty of history, and the misrepresentations of historians."

April 3, 1821. "The misrepresentations of some modern historians, exemplified in Horace Walpole, Lord Orford's writings."

April 1, 1822. "Portion of a preface intended for the second volume of Edward Bunting's *Collection of Ancient Irish Music.* [Illustrated by Valentine Rainy on the Irish harp.]"

May 2, 1823. "Short memoir relating an interview he had with Robert Burns the poet in 1794."

KERR, REV. W. S., B.D. ... ... Elected Dec. 4, 1899.

April 2, 1900. "Characteristics of the Irish ballad."

KIRWAN, RICHARD, *of Dublin.* Elected Hon. Member May 17, 1802.

Born 1733, died 1812.

For Memoir see *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*, vol. 31, pp. 228–30.

KNIGHT, WILLIAM, LL.D., *Lecturer on Natural Philosophy in the Belfast Academical Institution* ... ... Elected Mar. 3, 1817.

President 1818–19. Died 1844.

For Memoir see *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*, vol. 31, pp. 266–7.

Jan. 5, 1818. "On the primary rocks."

Dec. 6, 1819. "A description of the Giant's Causeway."

May 7, 1821. "On the order of teaching the sciences."

KNOX, JOHN ... ... Elected Dec. 14, 1801.

Secretary 1808–10. Memoir at page 47.

May 2, 1803. "The mode of ascertaining the longitude and latitude of places."
Nov. 28, 1803. "The principles of watch and clock making."
Oct. 22, 1804. "Essay on gravity."
Dec. 1, 1806. "New escapement of a clock."
Feb. 1, 1808. "Account of Herschel's system of astronomy."
Nov. 7, 1808. "On the latitude and longitude of Belfast."
Jan. 6, 1810. / Feb. 4, 1811. "Causes that produce concentric rings, etc."
Jan. 8, 1812. "Optical discoveries."
Oct. 4, 1813. "Observations on a paper read by Dr. Bruce in May 1812 on *The nature of light*."
Jan. 3, 1814. "Sketch of his late journey from Belfast to London."
May 1, 1815. "Credulity."

*KNOX, R. KYLE, LL.D. ... ... Elected Mar. 2, 1896.

President 1899–1900.

April 5, 1897. "Bimetallism."
Nov. 6, 1899. "Letters from a regimental officer during the Peninsular war."

LAMB, WILLIAM WATSON ... ... Elected Dec. 4, 1876.

Feb. 5, 1877. "The life and poetry of Wordsworth."
April 12, 1880. "The poetry of Byron."
May 3, 1886. "Pope."

LEITCH, REV. PROFESSOR, D.D., D.LIT. ... Elected Jan. 10, 1881.

May 2, 1881. "Scientific criticism applied to ancient books."

LESLIE, PROFESSOR, T. E. CLIFFE, LL.D., D.LIT.
Elected Jan. 8, 1855.

Resigned February 4, 1861.

For Memoir see *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 9th edition, vol. 14, pp. 477–8.

Nov. 5, 1855. "On international law."

LESTRANGE, THOMAS ... ... Elected May 5, 1851.

Resigned January 5, 1852.

*LINDSAY, PROFESSOR JAMES A., M.A., M.D. Elected Jan. 14, 1889.
President 1891–2, 1900–1.

Mar. 3, 1890. "The Pasteurian method."
Mar. 2, 1896. "The Divina Commedia."
April 4, 1898. "Three weeks in Sicily."
Nov. 5, 1900. "An appreciation of Browning."

LITHGOW, DR. DAVID, *of Coleraine* ... Elected Nov. 6, 1815.

MACADAM, JAMES ... ... Elected Nov. 6, 1831.
President 1836–7. Memoir at page 88.

Feb. 6, 1832. "Considerations on the physical sciences in general, and geology in particular."
Mar. 3, 1834. "On the cosmogonic opinions of the ancients."
Dec. 4, 1837. "Physical geography."
Jan. 6, 1840. "On the natural history of ice."
Jan. 3, 1842. "The history of fuel."
Jan. 12, 1846. "Notice of Carlyle's *Cromwell*."
Mar. 9, 1846. "The opinions of different writers concerning cause and effect."
April 7, 1856. "On the plurality of worlds."

MACADAM, ROBERT S. ... ... Elected May 3, 1837.
President 1846–7, 1856–7. Memoir at page 100.

Feb. 13, 1837. "Account of a tour in Belgium."
Nov. 6, 1837. "Translation of Count A. de Bylandt's *Geological Tour in Bohemia*."
April 12, 1841. "Statistics of Belgium."
Feb. 6, 1843. "Notes of a tour, by himself, in 1834, thro' parts of Switzerland, Savoy, and the South of France."
Mar. 4, 1844. "Tour in Switzerland."
April 12, 1847. "State of society in Sweden, from Laing's *Travels*."
April 5, 1852. "The traces of the Scandinavians in Ireland."
Feb. 2, 1857. "On the changes now in progress in the English language."

MACADAM, JAMES, JUN. ... ... Elected Feb. 7, 1848.
Left Belfast (see Minutes, 7th March, 1859).

Jan. 3, 1853. "On the Hansa towns."
Mar. 2, 1857. "French literature."

M'CLURE, REV. EDMUND ... ... Elected Jan. 8, 1872.

April 15, 1872. "Historical and scientific notes on the Aurora Borealis."

M'COMB, REV. PROFESSOR SAMUEL, B.D. Elected Mar. 6, 1893.

Nov. 13, 1893. "The moral teaching of Nath. Hawthorne."

M'CAMBRIDGE, DR. ... ... Original Member.

Mar. 15, 1802. "Advantages of educating the blind."

MACCORMAC, DR. HENRY ... ... Elected May 5, 1828.

President 1829–30. Memoir at page 80.

Dec. 1, 1828. "The formation of character."
Dec. 6, 1830. "The universal method of instruction, by Jacotot"; in the course of which the system was illustrated by an examination of fourteen pupils of Mr. Harkins on some portions of Johnson's *Rasselas*.

M'CORMICK, WILLIAM ... ... Elected Mar. 3, 1873.

Dec. 1, 1873. "On prison discipline, its history and reform."

M'CREA, DR. JOHN ... ... Elected Dec. 3, 1866.

President 1875–6.

Mar. 4, 1867. "Vital force."
Nov. 6, 1871. "Speech."
Nov. 6, 1876. "Legislation for habitual drunkenness."

M'DONNELL, REV. C. ... ... Elected Jan. 8, 1900.

*M'DONNELL, DANIEL, M.D. ... ... Elected Dec. 5, 1892.

Mar. 6, 1893. "Verse considered from a physiological point of view."
Jan. 11, 1897. "Antigone: an ethical study."

M'DONNELL, JAMES, M.D. ... ... Original Member.

First President 1801–2.

Also President in 1805–6, 1810–11, 1816–17, 1832–33.

Memoir at page 25. Portrait facing title-page.

Nov. 8, 1802. Mar. 26, 1804. April 23, 1804.	"The topography and mineralogy of the county of Antrim."
April 7, 1806.	"The resemblance between the fossils of the North of Ireland and those of Italy."
April 6, 1807.	"Account of a mineralogical itinerary in the counties of Down, Antrim, and Derry."
April 4, 1808.	"Mineralogy of the county of Antrim."
May 1, 1809. June 4, 1810. Oct. 7, 1811.	"Mineralogy of the province of Ulster."
Jan. 2, 1815.	"On the pulse and breathing of animals."
Jan. 8, 1816.	"On the causes of the universality of the French tongue."
April 7, 1817.	"On the structure of language."
May 3, 1819.	"On typhus fever."
Feb. 5, 1821.	"On fever."
Jan. 6, 1823.	"Remarks and experiments on the breathing, heat, and pulse."
May 7, 1824.	"On the practicability and use of connecting a school of physic and surgery with the hospital at Belfast."
Mar. 6, 1826.	"On the pulsation and breathing of animals."
Jan. 1828.	"Account of a descent in a diving bell."
May, 4, 1829.	"On the effects of climate upon animal life."
Nov. 6, 1831.	"On climate."
Nov. 4, 1833.	"On the origin and history of the public charities in Belfast and its vicinity."
Jan. 4, 1836.	"Notes on public and private libraries, museums, etc., in the North of Ireland, taken from observation, and recommending the formation of one large public library in Belfast."
Feb. 5, 1838.	"Medical charities, especially in Ireland."

MACDOUALL, PROFESSOR CHARLES, A.M. Elected Nov. 2, 1859.

President 1867–8, 1873–4.

Elected Hon. Member April 1, 1878. Memoir at page 130.

Mar. 5, 1860.	"On the Homeric topography of the Troad."
Dec. 14, 1863.	"Essay on the legend of the *San-Greal*."
Dec. 3, 1866.	"On the treatises *de tribus impostoribus*."
Dec. 13, 1869.	"Etymological notices of some important terms."
May 10, 1875.	"Kings of the East and their Greek coins."

MACILWAINE, REV. DR. W. ... ... Elected Dec. 14, 1874.

Memoir at page 142.

Mar. 1, 1875. "The æsthetics of architecture."
Dec. 1, 1879. "Tennyson."

M'EWEN, REV. W. D. H. ... ... Elected May 4, 1818.

President 1820–1. Secretary 1823–8.

Death mentioned October 6, 1828. Memoir at page 51.

Jan. 4, 1819. "On the formation of a history of the Presbyterian body in Ireland."
Oct. 2, 1820. "Observations on the present state of British dramatic literature."
Dec. 3, 1821. "Apparent plagiarisms of modern poetical writers."
Nov. 7, 1823. "First part of an essay on the topography and curiosities of Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lake."
Mar. 4, 1825. "On ancient and modern views of prison discipline."
Nov. 4, 1825. "On ancient and modern eloquence."
Jan. 8, 1827. "On poetical coincidences."
Oct. 1, 1827. "Some extracts from an account of the islands in Loch Cuan."

*M'INTOSH, H. S., M.A. ... ... Elected Dec. 4, 1893.

President 1897–8.

Dec. 10, 1894. "Spiritualistic (so-called) phenomena."
Nov. 8, 1897. "The modern novel."

M'KISACK, DR. H. L. ... ... Elected April 10, 1893.

Jan. 15, 1894. "Hypnotism from a psychological point of view."

MACMULLAN, PROFESSOR, S. J., M.A. ...

President 1894–5. Memoir at page 147.

Dec. 5, 1892. }
Nov. 5, 1894. } "Ivan Turgenieff."

MARSHALL, DR. JAMES ... ... Elected Oct. 6, 1834.

Jan. 5, 1835. "Life and character of Linnæus."

MAGEE, DOCTOR ... ... Elected Hon. Member Dec. 7, 1812.

*MARTIN, ROBERT T., M.A. ... ... Elected Mar. 3, 1890.

Mar. 2, 1891. "Carlylean politics."

MEISSNER, PROFESSOR A. L., PH.D. ... Elected Mar. 5, 1866.

Nov. 5, 1866. "The Divina Commedia of Dante."
Nov. 1, 1869. "The myth of Charlemagne."

MEYER, J. G. ... ... Elected Mar. 2, 1896.

Dec. 7, 1896. "The ethics of the drama."

MITCHELL, ALEXANDER ... ... Elected Jan. 5, 1829.

President 1852–3, 1860–1, 1861–2, 1862–3.

Resolution making him an Honorary Member, in respect of giving papers in rotation, November 3, 1862.

Died 1868.

For Memoir see *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*, vol. 38, pp. 62–3.

April 6, 1829. "On some new applications of water to mechanical purposes."
Feb. 7, 1831. "The Hanseatic league."
May 6, 1833. "Meteoric storms."
Dec. 7, 1835. "Prelatic persecutions of the Presbyterians in Ulster from 1688 till the passing of the Toleration Act in 1719."
Feb. 1, 1836. "The runic characters of Scandinavia."
Jan. 18, 1841. "On screw-pile lighthouses."
Jan. 21, 1850. "Forests and forest trees."
Jan. 7, 1856. "Speculations of a projector."
April 12, 1858. "Architectural foundations."

MITCHELL, THOMAS ... ... Original Member.

MOLLOY, SURGEON COL. ... ... Elected Jan. 2, 1893.

Feb. 6, 1893. "Reflections on art."

MONTGOMERY, REV. HENRY ... ... Elected Jan. 2, 1826.

President 1827–8. Memoir at page 71.

Oct. 2, 1826. "On systems of education."
Oct. 6, 1828. "On the propriety of educating females in the higher branches of learning."
Mar. 1, 1830. "On the intellectual system of elementary education in Scotland, and its probable influence on society."
Mar. 5, 1832. "The rise, progress, and tendencies of periodical literature."
Dec. 2, 1833. "The tendency of periodical literature."
Feb. 4, 1839. "Notices of the second report of the Railway Commissioners in Ireland."

*MOORHEAD, LT.-COLONEL SURGEON ... Elected April 4, 1898.

Dec. 5, 1898. "Literature and language of India."

MURPHY, REV. A. C., D.LIT. ... ... Elected Dec. 3, 1888.
President 1889–90. Death mentioned Dec. 7, 1891.

Mar. 4, 1889. "Argument for immortality founded on the universality of the idea of it."
April 14, 1890. "Modern physical theories."

*MURPHY, REV. HUGH DAVIS, D.D. ... Elected Mar. 1, 1886.
President 1896–7.

Dec. 5, 1887. "Virgilius of Salzburg."
Nov. 14, 1892. "A visit to Davos Platz."

*MURPHY, ISAAC J. ... ... Elected May 5, 1851.
President 1854–5.

Jan. 5, 1852. "Mediæval English revolutions."
May 30, 1853. "The education of women."
Dec. 5, 1853. "The rise and fall of feudalism."
Nov. 2, 1857. "Military history of the Civil War in England, 1641–3."
Jan. 6, 1862. "Principles of local political organization."
April 12, 1864. "Character of Queen Elizabeth."
Feb. 5, 1872. "European questions considered ethnographically."
Jan. 15, 1877. "The institution of the Cabinet Council."
Jan. 12, 1880. "Napoleon and Von Moltke."
Feb. 1, 1886. "Spenser."
May 7, 1888. "A forgotten economist."
May 6, 1889. "The Privy Council and the colonies."

MURPHY, REV. PROFESSOR JAMES, D.D., *General Assembly's College.*
Elected Nov. 4, 1861.
President 1868–9, 1884–5, 1893–4.
Resolution on his death April 20, 1896.

Feb. 2, 1862. "Perception, with particular reference to Mansell *On the Infinite*."
Nov. 7, 1864. "Relation between the philosophy of Hamilton and that of Reid."
Dec. 9, 1867. "Bain's *Mental Philosophy*."
May 6, 1872. "On the infinite."
Jan. 14, 1878. "The scientific principle."
Jan. 16, 1882. "M'Cosh on the emotions."
Feb. 6, 1888. "A real unit."

MURPHY, JOSEPH JOHN ... ... Elected Jan. 21, 1850.
President 1855–6, 1892–3.
Secretary 1850–54. Treasurer 1856–94.
For Memoir see page 109.

Feb. 4, 1850. "Colonial nations."
Nov. 3, 1851. "Asiatic and European races."
April 4, 1853. "Modern architecture" [in which the Crystal Palace was mentioned as the probable type of a future style of architecture].
Mar. 6, 1854. "Literary men and business men."
Nov. 6, 1854. "Eastern Europe in its historical relations with the West."
Feb. 4, 1856. "The patronage question."
Mar. 7, 1859. "Representation of minorities."
Feb. 6, 1860. "On the religious and political opinions of Thomas Carlyle."
Mar. 11, 1861. "On the positive philosophy of Auguste Comte."
April 6, 1863. "Nationality."
Nov. 6, 1865. "The theory of perception."
Nov. 4, 1867. "Sound and unsound banking."
Jan. 18, 1869. "A defence of metaphysics."
Jan. 20, 1873. "Notes on formal logic."
Feb. 4, 1878. "Automatism."
Feb. 3, 1879. "The problem of government."
Feb. 3, 1890. "The case for bi-metallism."
Nov. 10, 1890. "The dramatic element in history."

MURRAY, ROBERT ... ... Elected May 21, 1883.
Jan. 14, 1884. "The life and character of Robert E. Lee."

NEILSON, REV. W. ... ... Elected May 4, 1818.
President 1819–20.
Memoir at page 55. Portrait at page 53.

Dec. 7, 1818. "On moods."
Oct. 4, 1819. "Presidential address."
May 1, 1820. "Remarks on Gaelic authors and antiquities, particularly upon Ossian."

NELSON, REV. ISAAC, M.P. ... ... Elected Mar. 3, 1851.
Feb. 2, 1852. "The European groups of languages."
Nov. 3, 1856. "Public opinion."

NIXON, RANDALL C. J., M.A. ... ... Elected May 3, 1869.
Feb. 7, 1870. "On Shelley."

O'BEIRNE, REV. ANDREW, *of Carrickfergus.* Elected Nov. 4, 1811.
President 1812–13. Resigned April 1815.

Feb. 3, 1812. "A comparison of the Septuagint with the Hebrew."
Dec. 6, 1813. "Attempt to adjust the comparative merits of ancient and modern classic writers."

O'NEILL, JAMES, M.A. ... ... Elected Dec. 3, 1888.

Jan. 13, 1890. "English grammars, with special reference to the use of 'shall' and 'will.'"

ORR, COUNSELLOR ... ... Original Member.

*OSBORNE, REV. HENRY, M.A. ... ... Elected Dec. 4, 1882.
Elected Honorary Member December 2, 1889.

April 2, 1883. "Thomas Carlyle."
May 2, 1887. "Philosophic equivalents of Bible truths."
May 6, 1895. "Double vocables in animals and man: an unexplained phenomenon."

OSBORNE, DR. W. A. ... ... Proposed April 20, 1896.

*PARK, PROFESSOR JOHN, M.A., D.LIT. ... Elected Nov. 1, 1869.
President 1880–1, 1890–1, 1895–6. Treasurer 1894–5.

May 2, 1870. "On the province of logical inquiry."
Dec. 6, 1875. "The laws of suggestion and some deductions from them."
April 28, 1879. "How we may ascertain the meaning of our own beliefs."
Nov. 6, 1883. "Notes and queries on facts of suggestion."
April 5, 1889. "Is contiguity the sole primary law of mental association?"

PARK, REV. WILLIAM, M.A. ... ... Elected Jan. 12, 1874.

Nov. 2, 1874. "Bernard Palissy."

PATTERSON, EDWARD FORBES ... ... Elected Dec. 4, 1876.
Re-elected March 3, 1884.

Mar. 5, 1877. "Life of Johann Gottlieb Fichte."

PATTERSON, ROBERT, F.R.S. ... ... Elected Feb. 1, 1830.

President 1831–2, 1857–8, 1871–2. Treasurer 1849–1856.

Memoir at page 85. Portrait at page 83.

May 3, 1830. "On insects."
Oct. 3. 1831. "On the colour of animals as a means of defence."
Nov. 5, 1832. "Remarks on the first act of the tragedy of Macbeth."
Nov. 3, 1834. "On the caterpillars mentioned by Shakespeare."
Nov. 7, 1836. "Remarks on Pollok's *Course of Time*."
Oct. 15, 1838. "Notices of some of the birds mentioned in Shakespeare, especially the vulture and eagle."
Dec. 2, 1839. "Some of the reptiles mentioned in Shakespeare's plays."
Nov. 8, 1841. "Account of Hugh Miller's work on the old red sandstone."
Dec. 12, 1842. "On the first act of Shakespeare's tragedy of Macbeth."
May 12, 1845. "Account of the pearl fisheries of Ceylon."
April 8, 1850. "Is the progress of physical science inimical to poetry?"
Nov. 7, 1853. "Papers illustrating the life of the late William Thompson."
May 4, 1857. "On an original copy of the *Spectator*, as it appeared in separate numbers."
Dec. 2, 1861. "On the life and character of the late Professor Edward Forbes."
Mar. 7, 1864. "The life and labours of the late Reverend Professor Henslow."
Feb. 4, 1867. "Glimpses of life in ancient Europe."
Mar. 4, 1867. "Urns of ancient Europe; and The Lithuanian Aurochs."
April 5, 1869. "On the life and labours of the late Professor Harvey of Trinity College, Dublin."

PATTERSON, WILLIAM H., M.R.I.A. ... ... Elected Dec. 6, 1875.

Jan. 10, 1876. "Some notes on the popular tales of the Isle of Man."
Feb. 2, 1880. "A notice of the bardic tales of ancient Ireland."
April 5, 1886. "The history and legends of some Irish lakes."

PORTER, SIR ANDREW M., BART. *(Master of the Rolls for Ireland)* ... ... Elected Nov. 2, 1859.

Jan. 9, 1860. "Our mode of administering justice in criminal cases."
May 3, 1863. "Co-operative societies."
May 8, 1866. "Projects for the employment of educated women."

PORTER, REV. JOHN SCOTT ... ... Elected Jan. 7, 1833.
President 1835–6, 1849–50, 1853–4, 1863–4, 1870–1, 1874–5.
Secretary 1854–70.
Memoir at page 91. Portrait at page 89.

Feb. 4, 1833. "Ecclesiastical architecture."
Oct. 12, 1835. "The history of the silk trade in England."
April 4, 1836. "The early history of Presbyterianism in Belfast."
Mar. 4, 1839. "On the manufacture and publication of books among the ancient Romans."
Feb. 3, 1840. "On the alphabetical writing of the Greeks."
Feb. 7, 1842. "On Bentham's *System of Morals*."
April 6, 1843. "On men, manners, and occurrences in South Africa."
April 6, 1846. "Early notices of the city of Londonderry brought down to about the year 1600."
Jan. 6, 1851. "Topography of Troy."
Dec. 1, 1856. "The Brehon laws."
Dec. 5, 1859. "Historical sketch of the life and labours of St. Patrick."
May 5, 1861. "Account of the life of Columba."
April 7, 1862. "Historical sketch of the life of Gutenberg, with remarks on the origin of the art of printing."
Feb. 6, 1865. "The massacre of the Huguenots, 1572."
Mar. 8, 1866. "Observations on the poetical works of the late Rev. Wm. Hamilton Drummond, D.D., one of the original members of this Society."
April 6, 1868. "The Poloniad: an unpublished poem."
Jan. 12, 1874. "Sketches of Irish life in the eighteenth century."
Mar. 4, 1878. "Dr. Schliemann's *Troy and its remains*."

*PURSER, PROFESSOR JOHN, M.A., LL.D., D.SC. ... Elected May 2, 1864.
President 1881–2, 1888–9.

Jan. 16, 1865. "On the different forms of wave motion and the rate of its transmission."
Jan. 13, 1868. "Some recent additions to our knowledge of the solar system."
Nov. 11, 1872. "Notes on light."
Dec. 2, 1878. "The tides."
May 8, 1882. "Notes on electricity."
Nov. 7, 1888. "Volcanic phenomena, and more especially those connected with the late eruption of Krakatoa."

*PURVES, REV. DAVID, M.A. ... ... Elected Nov. 15, 1898.

Mar. 6, 1899. "On Professor Dill's work: *Roman Society under the Western Empire*."

REEVES, REV. DR. WILLIAM *(afterwards Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore)* ... Elected Corresponding Member May 5, 1851.

Memoir at page 119.

May 1, 1854. "The Book of Armagh."

REFORD, LOUIS ... ... Elected Jan. 6, 1845.

REICHEL, REV. PROFESSOR C. P., D.D. *(afterwards Bishop of Meath)* ... ... Elected April 7, 1851.

Resigned November 7, 1853. Re-elected April 12, 1858.

Elected Honorary Member December 5, 1864.

Memoir at page 111.

Nov. 2, 1859. "On the life and times of Cicero."
Jan. 11, 1864. "The life and times of Bishop Jeremy Taylor."

REID, DAVID, M.A. ... ... Elected Mar. 6, 1893.

REID, REV. JAMES SEATON, D.D. ... ... Elected Nov. 4, 1825.

Resigned Dec. 7, 1829.

For Memoir see *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*, vol. 47, p. 429.

May 1, 1826. "Historical notices, relative to the Ecclesiastical history of Carrickfergus from the Reformation to the present time."
April 7, 1828. "Narrative of a public discussion held in the Church of Belfast, in August 1636, taken from an unpublished manuscript."

RICHARDSON, REV. DR.

Elected Corresponding Member May 17, 1802.

April 3, 1815. "Some curious observations on Cuvier's *Theory of the Earth*."
June 5, 1815. "Essay on agriculture as a science."
"On Fiorin grass" (published in *Select Papers*).

RIDER, JOB, *of Belfast* ... ... Elected Dec. 14, 1801.

RINGWOOD, PROFESSOR F. H., A.M. ... Elected Feb. 4, 1850.

*RINGWOOD, R. M. ... ... Elected Jan. 8, 1900.

Jan. 4, 1901. "The Waverley Novels."

ROBINSON, W. A. ... ... Elected May 3, 1869.

April 11, 1870. "On banks and banking."
Mar. 6, 1876. "Gold and its substitutes."
Nov. 6, 1882. "Sketches of mining enterprise."

RODGERS, PROFESSOR... ... ... Elected April 10, 1876.

*SCOTT, REV. CHARLES, M.A. ... ... Elected Feb. 6, 1888.

April 9, 1888. "The Brown Earl of Ulster."

*SCOTT, CONWAY ... ... Elected Feb. 4, 1895.

April 1, 1895. "Evolution of talent."

*SEAVER, REV. RICHARD W., A.M., B.D. ... Elected May 2, 1891.

Secretary 1892–1901. Treasurer 1895–1901.

April 4, 1892. "The question of human progress."
Mar. 4, 1895. "The Kingsleys."
Feb. 14, 1898. "The service of art."

*SEFTON, WALTER W. ... ... Elected Dec. 3, 1900.

April 1, 1901. "Samuel Pepys."

*SHAW, DR. CECIL, M.A. ... ... Elected May 5, 1890.

April 6, 1891. "The education of the special senses."
Nov. 2, 1896. "The new photography."

*SHAW, JAMES, M.A. ... ... Elected Dec. 4, 1893.

April 30, 1894. "Some heroines of Greek tragedy."

*SHELDON, CHARLES, D.LIT. ... ... Elected Jan. 12, 1885.

President 1886–7.

Jan. 11, 1886. "Caedmon and Milton."
Feb. 1, 1892. } "Dr. Arnold's views on education."
Mar. 7, 1892. }

SHEPHERD, WILLIAM ... ... Elected Dec. 5, 1870.

April 3, 1871. "Influence of journalism during the first French Revolution."
May 8, 1876. "Walter Savage Landor."

SIMMS, JOHN, *Holywood* ... ... Elected Feb. 6, 1871.

May 1, 1871. "Swedenborg as a man of science."

SINCLAIR, PROFESSOR THOMAS, M.D., M.CH. Elected Mar. 7, 1887.

SLOANE, REV. S. H., *of Holywood* ... ... Elected Mar. 3, 1817.

Dec. 1, 1817. "On the natural history of a few of the domestic shell fish."
Feb. 7, 1820. "Strictures on the lives and character of some of the New Testament writers."

SMITH, DR., *of Downpatrick* ... ... Elected Jan. 23, 1804.

*SMITH, PROFESSOR LORRAINE, M.A., M.D. Elected April 20, 1896.

May 8, 1899. "Oxygen in some of its relations."

*SMITH, GEORGE ... ... Elected Jan. 11, 1897.

Jan. 17, 1898. "Gabriel Naudé."
April 29, 1900. "The Frankfort Book-mart."

*STEEN, WILLIAM, B.A. ... ... Elected Jan. 14, 1884.

President 1901–2.

Nov. 3, 1884. "Henry George on progress and poverty."
May 4, 1891. "Individual liberty."
Dec. 4, 1899. "Socialism."

STEPHENSON, DR. SAMUEL MARTIN ... Original Member.

Vice-President 1802–3. President 1803–4, 1811–12.
Secretary 1805–6.
Resigned December 3, 1821, and elected Honorary Member.
For Memoir see *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*, vol. 54, p. 189.

Feb. 16, 1802. "On lightning and rain."
Oct. 18, 1802. "Irish tumuli."
April 4, 1803. "Antiquities of county of Antrim."
Feb. 27, 1804. "Cromlechs, stone pillars, and round towers."
April 8, 1805. "Upon the parish of Dunaghey (alias Clough)."
Jan. 6, 1806. / Mar. 6, 1809. "The men who were eminent for learning or religion in this country."
Dec. 4, 1809. "History of the Culdees."
April 19, 1811. "The speech of Lamech to his wives, and the history of poetry."
Oct. 5, 1812. / Dec. 7, 1812. "On lyric poetry."
April 4, 1814. "The northern coast of the county of Antrim, particularly on its white limestone."
May 2, 1814. "Lough Neagh."
Oct. 3, 1814. "Extra paper containing a description of the effects of lightning upon a stable of Mr. Stevenson of Springfield, near Belfast."
Nov. 6, 1815. "On the effect of oxygen on animal bodies."
May 4, 1818. "On ancient tumuli, particularly those of the counties of Down and Antrim."
Feb. 1, 1819. "On the tides of the northern coast of Ireland."
Mar. 6, 1820. "On the ecclesiastical divisions of County Antrim, etc."
Oct. 1, 1821. "A history of the parish and congregation of Templepatrick."
Also wrote for the Society "The history of the Linen manufacture in the county of Antrim" (published in *Select Papers*).

*STEVENSON, JOHN ... ... Elected Jan. 14, 1901.

STOKES, DR. WHITLEY, *of Dublin*.
Elected Corresponding Member May 17, 1802.

STREET, REV. J. C. ... ... Elected Dec. 4, 1871.

Resigned November 4, 1889.
Elected Honorary Member December 2, 1889.

Feb. 5, 1872. "Walt Whitman."
Dec. 10, 1877. "Abraham Lincoln."
Feb. 6, 1883. "Reminiscences of a visit to Malta."

STUART, JAMES, *of Newry* ... ... Elected Nov. 5, 1821.
For Memoir see *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*, vol. 55, p. 89.

May 6, 1822. "On the precious metals and bank notes."
May 2, 1823. "Essay to prove that the King of England is *not* one of the Three Estates in the British Parliament."
Feb. 4, 1825. "On the literature of Ireland during the Middle Ages."

*SYMINGTON, PROFESSOR, M.D. ... ... Elected Mar. 4, 1895.

Dec. 6, 1897. "The evolution of the brain."

TANEY, JAMES B., *U. S. Consul* ... ... Elected Dec. 4, 1893.

TAYLOR, ALEXANDER O'DRISCOLL ... Elected Dec. 5, 1853.
President 1858–9, 1877–8.

April 2, 1855. "Personal impressions of American authors."
Nov. 1, 1858. "Rise and progress of insurance."
Dec. 1, 1862. "Some of the statistics of human life."
Dec. 11, 1865. "Stray jottings on sleep."
Mar. 8, 1869. "Recreation."
Feb. 7, 1876. "A glance at the ballad poetry of Ireland."
Nov. 1, 1880. "A glance at the literary life of Belfast seventy years ago."

TAYLOR, ROBERT ... ... Elected Mar. 1, 1852.

Feb. 7, 1853. "History of wine in England."
Jan. 9, 1854. "Pleasures for the people."
Dec. 11, 1854. "On the inner and the outer life."

TEMPLETON, JOHN ... ... Original Member.
Vice-President 1803. Memoir at page 45.

Jan. 11, 1802. "On natural history."
Dec. 6, 1802. "On the Lough Neagh whiting."

*TENNANT, DR. ... ... Elected Jan. 14, 1901.

TENNENT, JAMES THOMSON ... ... Elected Jan. 6, 1834.
President 1837–8, 1839–40.

May 5, 1834. "The corn laws."
Dec. 5, 1836. "The present state of banking in these countries."

TENNENT, ROBERT J. ... ... Elected Jan. 3, 1831.

President 1834–5.

April 4, 1831. "On the partitions and present state of Poland."

THOMPSON, PROFESSOR W. H., M.D. ... Elected Dec. 4, 1893.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM ... ... Elected April 7, 1834.

President 1838–9. Memoir at page 98.

Dec. 1, 1834. "History of the swallows in Ireland."
Dec. 22, 1834. "Observations on the habits of the house-martin, the sand-martin, and the swift."
Jan. 2, 1837. "The native birds of the order *raptores*."
Mar. 4, 1839. "Notes on the effects of the great storm in January last on birds and fishes in different parts of Ireland."
Dec. 14, 1840. "Chars, and other native Irish fishes."
Nov. 18, 1844. "Remarks on a meeting at the Athenæum, Manchester, . . . of the party called 'Young England.'"
Jan. 4, 1847. "Selections from *Travels in Lycia*, by Spratt and Forbes."
Feb. 3, 1851. "Rough notes of a week in the Adriatic."

THOMSON, PROFESSOR JAMES *(of Royal Academical Institution, Belfast)* ... ... Elected Oct. 5, 1818.

President 1821–2. Memoir at page 60.

April 6, 1819. "On the tides."
Jan. 1, 1821. "A view of the progress of mathematics among the Saracens."
Nov. 4, 1822. "A sketch of the progress of mathematical science among the Greeks."
April 2, 1824. "Essay on the opinions that have been formed respecting the nature and phenomena of the fixed stars."
Jan. 2, 1826. "On rivers."
Nov. 5, 1827. "On the celestial phenomena, as seen from other bodies, in the solar system."
Mar. 2, 1829. "Currents at sea."
Oct. 4, 1830. "Two unpublished letters of Doctor Thomas Reid."
Mar. 7, 1831. "Remarkable instances of hereditary talent among men of science."

THOMSON, PROFESSOR JAMES, LL.D., D.SC. *(of Queen's College, Belfast)* ... ... Elected May 2, 1853.

President 1864–5.

Elected Honorary Member May 19, 1873.

Memoir at page 122.

Mar. 5, 1855. "On the parallel roads of Glen Roy, and other similar phenomena, attributable to glacial action."

May 14, 1855. "On various plans for warming rooms and buildings."

Feb. 8, 1858. "On work and power: their measures and measurement."

Jan. 10, 1859. "Ventilation of apartments."

April 2, 1860. "The theory of perspective."

Feb. 1, 1864. "On bridges and tunnels."

Jan. 7, 1867. "On the strength, safety, and danger of structures, with a view to the amendment of existing practices."

Mar. 6, 1871. "Explanations and illustrations of hydraulics."

THOMSON, DOCTOR ... ... Original Member.

Secretary 1801–3. Resigned December 26, 1803.

April 19, 1802. "Some peculiar properties of organized bodies."

THOMSON, PROFESSOR SIR C. WYVILLE. Elected April 7, 1856.

Memoir at page 124.

Jan. 12, 1857. "Moral influence of the Poor Law in Scotland."

Feb. 5, 1866. "Organization in relation to life."

May 3, 1869. "On the depths of the sea."

*TROBRIDGE, GEORGE ... ... Elected Dec. 5, 1881.

Mar. 6, 1882. "The raison d'être of art."

Mar. 5, 1888. "The influence of machinery on the handicrafts and in social life."

WALKER, PROFESSOR ... ... Elected Dec. 3, 1888.

Dec. 2, 1889. "Historical sketch of the Jewish philosophers."

WALLACE, REV. J. BRUCE ... ... Elected Dec. 1, 1884.

Nov. 8, 1886. } "The solidarity of mankind."
Dec. 6, 1886. }

May 5, 1890. "The income of the nation and how it is divided."

WALTER, HERMANN, M.A., PH.D. ... ... Elected Jan. 11, 1897.

May 10, 1897. "Goethe's *Clavigo*."

WARD, W. H. ... ... Elected April 10, 1876.

WARDEN, DAVID B. ... Elected Corresponding Member Feb. 1803.

Jan. 10, 1803. (Communicated through Dr. Stephenson.) "A synoptical view of the weather of the time and progress of vegetation, agricultural employment, and diseases at Kinderhoek, in the State of New York."

"On the Upas tree" and "The Bark of Magnolia Tripetalata of Virginia" (published in *Select Papers*).

WHEELER, GEORGE H. ... ... Elected Mar. 6, 1893.

WILD, J. J. ... ... Elected Nov. 1, 1869.

Nov. 7, 1870. "Universal language."

WILLIAMSON, R. ... ... Original Member.

WILSON, REV. W. A., B.A. ... ... Elected May 2, 1892.

May 8, 1893. "Pessimism."

WILSON, PROFESSOR... ... ... Elected Jan. 21, 1850.

President 1850–1.

April 7, 1851. "Arithmetical notation of various nations."

WRIGHT, REV. DR. ... ... Elected Nov. 3, 1884.

Mar. 2, 1885. "Early Jewish Rabbis—Hillel to Akiba."

WYLIE, REV. J. B. ... ... Elected April 20, 1896.

Mar. 1, 1897. "Carlyle and Burns."

YONGE, PROFESSOR CHARLES DUKE, M.A. Elected Dec. 9, 1867.

Memoir in *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*, vol. 63, p. 324.

Mar. 2, 1868. "The Revolution of 1789."

YOUNG, PROFESSOR JOHN, LL.D. ... ... Elected Mar. 4, 1822.

President 1823–4.

Died March 9th, 1829 (see Minutes, April 6th).

Dec. 2, 1822. "On the principles of banking."

Mar. 5, 1824. } "On the principles of banking" (a continuation).
Dec. 5, 1825. }

Dec. 3, 1827. "Essay on the theory of dreaming."

*YOUNG, ROBERT, C.E. ... ... Elected May 2, 1870.

President 1883–4, 1898–9.

Feb. 6, 1871. "Some remarks on early printing."

May 4, 1874. "Primitive church arrangements."

Dec. 14, 1874. "St. Brendan's voyages."

April 7, 1879. "The basis of æsthetics."

Dec. 6, 1880. "Notes of a visit to some interesting places in the Pyrenees in 1879."

Dec. 5, 1881. "Notes on the archæology of Ballycastle and its vicinity, illustrated by recent sketches."

Mar. 7, 1887. "Irish place-names."

Nov. 15, 1898. "Connaught in '48 and '98."

*YOUNG, R. M., B.A., M.R.I.A. ... ... Elected Mar. 1, 1886.

Jan. 12, 1885. (As a visitor.) "Some notes on old Japanese art."

Jan. 9, 1888. "Notes on the Belfast press and its productions, 1700–1800."